

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE No. 2353.

## HAWAII'S AFFAIRS OBSERVED What is Going on at the National Capital.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Cuban sugar duties have been of absorbing attention here this week from the Hawaiian standpoint. A feeling of considerable security that probably nothing would be done, especially as no stable government of their own was in immediate prospect for the Cubans, was followed by a feeling of some anxiety, as soon as Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, decided to give a Cuban delegation hearings on the subject.

That stirred the beet sugar people to much activity. The Michigan delegation in the House, composed of twelve Republicans, immediately caucused, Michigan being the second State in the Union in the production of beet sugar. They passed resolutions declaring that we, the Michigan members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, unitedly use our best endeavors to sustain the beet sugar industry in Michigan and throughout the United States, and that we will resist any attempt, calculated to injure this industry.

The California delegation, consisting of seven Republicans, held a caucus the same day and passed oral resolutions of a similar character. One of their members, Mr. Metcalf, is a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, a Democrat, and necessarily a man in favor of the sugar interests, is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

It is the influence of President Roosevelt that has been working mischief. Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, comes from a section where there are large beet sugar interests, but the President has been gradually pulling him over to the other side on the plea that something must be done for Cuba. A belief has prevailed in some quarters that Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee, and next to Mr. Payne in rank, is hostile to any legislation reducing Cuban tariff duties. That is said to be incorrect. But the long and the short of it is that no accurate line on what the committee is likely to do can be had at this time further than this: There will be no radical action by the Ways and Means members. A twenty-five per cent reduction of tariff duties on goods coming from Cuba, providing a similar reduction is made on goods going from this country to Cuba, will probably be recommended in a bill to be reported after the Cuban hearings. These have been set for Jan. 22. There is a quiet tip going the rounds that the leading men of the Senate and House will settle the controversy by a compromise of that character and that the military government at Havana will be instructed to make the 25 per cent cut on our imports into the island immediately after such an act is passed by Congress.

Even the advocates of retaining the present Cuban duties are in many cases admitting that this is what the upshot of it all will likely be. The beet sugar men and the cane sugar growers, as far as their sentiments can be gained through representatives, think that will be a desirable culmination. The President's determination to secure some concessions for Cuba and a sentiment throughout the country that something ought to be done for that island are considerations that will weigh much towards action. Then, if nothing is done by Congress this winter to alleviate the situation in Cuba, the sugar people here fear less speedy annexation may be the outcome.

The beet sugar people are descending on Washington in force and there is every evidence that a vigorous battle will be waged in the next three or four weeks. Michigan sent a delegation almost immediately after the decision of the Ways and Means Committee to grant hearings. This delegation arrived last evening and put up at the Arlington hotel. The members thereof are ready to protest in season and out of season against any reduction of the tariff on sugar. Furthermore, the Michigan members of the House have been circulating a petition on the Republican side, seeking signers and pledges to vote against any tariff reduction. The fact is that, should a bill be reported to the House, much would depend upon the attitude of the Democrats, who, under the peculiar circumstances that have arisen, will hold the balance of power. Most of the Democrats come from Southern States, which are not interested in any extent in beet sugar. It might seem at first blush as though the Southerners would join with the Louisianians, but it must be remembered that the Louisiana Democrats have in years gone by voted with the Republicans on all protection questions, for which the Democrats of the House are very wroth with them. Accord-

## KING EDWARD VII OPENS PARLIAMENT WHILE PEERS CHEER FOR THE ARMY

### House of Lords Applauds the Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—King Edward opened Parliament today with all ceremonial, bringing up customs of by-gone days. The procession to the House of Lords was of the same character as that witnessed on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of King Edward's reign, while within the upper house were seen the same state pageantry, the same historic dresses and the same revival of ancient forms.

After robing, King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered the House of Peers and occupied their thrones, beneath a canopy, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on either side of them. The other members of the Royal family were seated on chairs at the foot of the steps leading to the throne. The gentleman usher of the black rod, General Sir Michael Biddulph, having summoned the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons, His Majesty read the speech from the throne.

The speech opened with a reference to the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. "They were everywhere," said the King, "received with demonstrations of the liveliest affection, and I am convinced their presence served to rivet more closely the bonds of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigor of the empire is maintained."

Referring to Great Britain's relations with foreign countries, the King said: "My relations with the other powers continue to be most friendly." Contrary to expectations, the King's reference to the war was just as indefinite as the statements made on the subject in the last half dozen messages from the throne.

"I regret," said His Majesty, "that the war in South Africa is not yet concluded, though the course of the operations has been favorable to our arms, the area of war largely reduced and industries are being resumed in my new colonies. In spite of the tedious character of the campaign, my soldiers throughout have displayed a cheerfulness in the endurance of the hardships incident to guerilla warfare and a humanity, even to their own detriment, in their treatment of the enemy, which are deserving of the highest praise. The necessity for relieving those of my troops who have most felt the strain of war, has afforded me the opportunity of again availing myself of the loyal and patriotic offers of my colonies, and further contingents will shortly reach South Africa from the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand."

In regard to the sugar conference, the speech says: "I trust its decision may lead to the abandonment of the system by which the sugar producing colonies and home manufacturers of sugar have been unfairly weighted in the prosecution of this important industry." Then came the following clause:

"I have concluded with the President of the United States a treaty, the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under guarantees that its neutrality will be maintained, and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations."

Next followed references to the Anglo-Brazilian treaty, to the referring of the British Guiana-Brazil boundary questions to the arbitration of the King of Italy, to the necessity for the continuance of famine relief measures in India and to the death of the Amir, whose son, Habib Ullah, has expressed an earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations of Afghanistan with my Indian Empire.

After announcing that the estimates "have been framed as economically as due regard for their efficiency renders possible in the special circumstances of the present exigency," the speech concluded with mentioning proposed legislation, of solely domestic interest, with the exception of a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

Their majesties then retired amid a fanfare of trumpets and attended by the same royal ceremony as accompanied their entry into the house. The crowds which lined the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster to view the procession were not nearly so large as on the occasion of the last opening of Parliament. Guardsmen assisted by hundreds of police kept the spectators back, but they had little to do. Only a few attempts at decoration were visible.

For once royalty was late, and when the King and queen drove out from the courtyard in front of Buckingham Palace they were twenty minutes behind time, and King Edward was still struggling with an unruly glove. Their majesties were greeted enthusiastically. As they sat in the great state coach, whose gilded pinnacle brushed the boughs of the trees in the green park, King Edward and Queen Alexandra looked for all the world like a flattered painting of Henry VIII and one of his better looking spouses. They bowed somewhat wildly from their huge gold and glass frame, which shook and reeled on its ancient springs like a ship in a storm. The king and queen both looked extraordinarily well, but her majesty appeared to be in specially good health. What with the two central figures so easily seen and so gorgeously clad, and the brilliant escort of Life Guards, whose



KING EDWARD VII.

hands kept constantly playing, the public were rewarded for their long, cold wait by a spectacle of considerable interest, in so far as unrestrained public enthusiasm was concerned; but it was nothing to what occurred earlier in the day, when the Guards reinforcements left their barracks en route to South Africa. The Guardsmen tramped through the dark streets of the metropolis at 6 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by an uproarious mob of civilian friends, singing songs to the accompaniment of the band. The songs and music, however, did not drown the crying of women, who clung to the necks and arms of almost every man of the contingent.

On alighting at the royal entrance of the Houses of Parliament, beneath the Victoria tower, King Edward and Queen Alexandra were met by the high officers of state and were conducted to the robing rooms. Having assumed their gorgeous robes, the procession was formed and preceded by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, bearing the imperial crown and the herald and pursuivants, they entered the House of Peers amid a fanfare of trumpets.

The scene in the gilded chamber was very brilliant. State officers, ambassadors and ministers in handsome uniforms and peers and peeresses in vari-colored robes, filled every nook.

The king, beneath his robes, wore a

field marshal's uniform. The queen's dress was of black velvet, surmounted by a robe trimmed with ermine. The peeresses all wore ostrich feathers in their hair, and were richly clad in evening robes of the most varied colors, white satin, however, predominating, the display of jewels being unusually dazzling.

The only departure from the extremely decorous character of the proceedings occurred when the king referred to the humanity of the British troops in South Africa. This led to an unprecedented scene in the House of Lords. Peers and peeresses and high officers of state broke out into a prolonged cheer, which was repeated again and again, to the evident satisfaction of his majesty, but to the apparent dismay of the officials of the House, whose signalled deprecations were ineffectual to stop the outburst of enthusiasm.

There was only a meager attendance of members when the House of Commons met this afternoon to commence the work of the session. Irish affairs cropped up almost immediately, Earl Percy, conservative (oldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, and member for the South Division of Kensington), moving a resolution to the effect that the election from Galway of Colonel Arthur Lynch (who was commonly and not-

oriously reported to have aided the king's enemies), was an insult to the House, and a committee should be appointed to consider the course to pursue. The Speaker, William Court Gully, declined to accept the motion until notice of it was given in the usual way.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has given out a definite assurance that there will be no alteration of the coal tax in the forthcoming budget.

Mr. MacNeal, Irish nationalist (member for South Donegal), created the first scene of the session by deploring the fact that the nationalist members had "been immured in dungeons at the behest of Mr. Wyncham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland." He moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. When the Speaker declined to accept the motion, Mr. MacNeal questioned his ruling, and was called to order.

SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Whitelaw Reid has been appointed special ambassador to represent the United States government at the coronation. He will be attended by General James Wilson, representing the army, and Captain Clarke, former commander of the battleship Oregon, representing the navy. The appointment of Mr. Reid gives general satisfaction in London.

first of the outside jobbers to feel the cut, and so keenly has it injured the southern dealers that they talk of retaliatory measures in order to hold the custom of several large retail dealers, who have purchased supplies in San Francisco, saving 20 cents per 100 pounds upon the present ruling prices in Los Angeles, and thus force out the intruding sellers. In fact, they are so angry at present conditions that they have in some instances actually threatened the retailers. In speaking of the matter, a leading southern jobber said: "Whether we will allow ourselves to engage in a similar rate-cutting affair, or whether we will let the San Francisco jobbers fight it out and exhaust their powers is the point under consideration. We do not like to lose our customers and see sugar from outside of our territory come in here, and again we do not like to do business for nothing. In any event, the Los Angeles retailers that are taking advantage of the present opportunity to throw us down when a slight opportunity is presented may later find that sugar will not be so cheap to them when the atmosphere is cleared."

While the majority of the local jobbers are reticent in speaking of the present unsettled state existing between them, several frankly admit that it is

## WILL BE MADE UP OF CLUBS The Home Rulers to Organize Closely.

WITH a vote which was decisive in its size and vociferous in its strength of lung, the plan of the Central Committee of the Home Rulers for the perfection of a party organization was adopted at the meeting last evening. It was the plan proposed several weeks ago and fought with vigor by the conservatives, but its adoption means that here will be a modern plan followed in the pursuing of the aims of the party.

The evening was spent in the consideration of the methods for the formation of government primary or precinct clubs throughout the Territory. As one speaker put it, there was to be formed a system of clubs, which would be close to the people, and the effect would be to have the conventions of the party made up of men who knew the feelings of their constituents, and the committees of voters who had been constantly in touch with the people who were needed to cast the ballots.

The discussions came up on the supplemental report, which carried with it not only the formation of the precinct clubs, but as well a system of rules for their procedure. The rules, while rather long, were those which are adopted in the majority of organizations with similar purposes. The system of precinct clubs of the Republican party had been copied at length by the Home Rulers, and the result of the labors of the committee was the presentation of a comprehensive system. From the first there was a fight made by the conservatives. They did not want the local clubs given power to name delegates to the nominating conventions. There was a feeling that the executive committee should keep in its hands the power of dictation to the voters, but this was beaten by the younger element of the party.

As finally passed the plans of the Home Rulers provide for a system of clubs, one in each voting precinct of the islands, made up of voters who proclaim their fealty to the party, this concession being made to the conservatives, who thought there was being too much taken for granted in the policies of some of the recent additions to the party. These clubs to be governed by the usual officers, and their duties shall be to elect the delegates to all nominating conventions and as well members of the committee which shall have the supreme government of the party affairs, known here as the executive committee. There were several amendments made to the rules as they were passed after a seriatim reading. These, however, were principally of a verbal nature, and do not, in the main, change the ordinary distribution of the power of the clubs or their officers.

Only one material change was made, and this was taken as a partial victory for the conservatives or older members of the party. According to this amendment to the rules of order, there may be made an amendment to the rules for the government of the party clubs, by a majority vote of the membership of each club. This change was made for the purpose of permitting the several precinct clubs, where it is difficult to secure a full attendance, to make rules for government in these premises.

According to the plan as finally adopted the formation of these clubs about the Territory is to be in the control of Prince Cupid and Judge Kaula. Those members of the committee are believed to be ready to undertake a journey through the group, for the purpose of securing the adherence of the voters to the party, and to interest them in the formation of the clubs, and thus keep alive the organization.

The rules of order were finally ordered printed, and when this is done the leaders in the various districts will have copies sent to them, for the purpose of getting the work under way before the trip of the organizers for the party shall have been undertaken.

HAWAII AND GUAM.  
Estimates Made for Works of Military Defence.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Secretary Root has sent to Congress estimates of \$297,000 for the defenses of the island of Guam and \$526,000 for the defenses of Hawaii. The defenses of Guam are to include a seacoast battery, \$142,000; defensive sites, \$45,000; and torpedo batteries, mines, etc., \$125,000. The defenses of Hawaii are to include those about Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. General Gillespie, chief of engineers, states in the estimates that these defenses are urgently needed to protect the newly acquired territory of the United States, and to prevent the interruption of cable communication, these islands being in the line of the projected cable.

The French minister of marine has appointed a commission to inquire into the reports of Portland, Ore., crimps.

## SUGAR QUOTATIONS SHOW A DECIDED FALL IN PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Sugar—Raw, nominal, weak. Fair Refining, 27-8c. Centrifugal, 96 test, 33-8c. Molasses Sugar, 25-8c. Refined was dull.

SUGAR PRICES REDUCED.

NEW YORK, January 14.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced today by the American Sugar Refining Company and the independent refiners. Grades Nos. 6 to 11, inclusive, were cut five points, and the rest of the list ten points.

ENGLAND MAY START SUGAR WAR.

LONDON, January 15.—The Daily Mail says that at the Cabinet council held Monday it was determined that steps should be taken to prevent the ruin of the West Indies. "We understand this to mean," says the Daily Mail, "that the British delegates will

be able to announce at the Brussels conference that unless sugar bounties are abolished Great Britain will prepare to impose a countervailing duty on bounty-produced sugar."

SUGAR AT COST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The merry war which was inaugurated among the wholesale jobbing grocers of the city with the opening of the new year's business, by offering the various varieties of sugar at actual cost price has developed into a bitter struggle to control trade, and its effects are being felt in several of the coast markets.

Los Angeles merchants have been the

(Continued on page 2.)

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## IT'S THE TRUTH

Tell a man it's a food and he doesn't want to pay for it. Tell him it's a medicine and he says it doesn't look like it. Then tell him it's both a food and a medicine and he thinks you're playing some game on him.

Yet these are the facts about Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil. It is the cream of cod-liver oil, the richest and most digestible of foods. The food for weak stomachs. The food for thin bodies and thin blood.

But that's only half the story. Scott's Emulsion is also a good medicine. It gives new life and vigor to the whole system and especially to the lungs.

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## Crocker Retires.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Richard Crocker announced his retirement from the formal leadership of Tammany hall this afternoon. The announcement was made at the meeting of the executive committee, at which the plan of organization for the year 1902 was agreed upon. Lewis Nixon was chosen Crocker's successor as chairman of the finance committee. This position, by long usage, carries with it the leadership of the organization.

## VERDICT IS TOO SMALL

### The Reply Brief in Pearl Harbor Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The reply brief by Hatch & Stillman in the case of United States vs. Honolulu Plantation Co. was filed in Federal court yesterday afternoon.

The first point discussed by counsel is with regard to the amount of the verdict which plaintiff claims was excessive. The brief says: "The verdict was probably unsatisfactory to both parties to this litigation. The defendant certainly felt that it should receive a much larger sum than the jury awarded it, and believed that the evidence in this case clearly required the finding of a verdict in the amount claimed, to-wit, \$200,000. A fair and careful consideration of the record and the evidence of the different witnesses who were called for plaintiff and defendant must lead the mind to the conclusion that the defendant was clearly entitled to a larger verdict than was found by the jury."

The brief refers to the fact that the government called but two witnesses, Herbert and Archer, neither of whom were qualified as experts. "These were the only two witnesses called by the government on the question of value in a country that is full of persons having expert knowledge of the value of the kind of land sought to be condemned. Auctioneers, brokers, real estate men, promoters, government land agents, members of tax appeal courts and any others could have been found qualified to express an opinion upon the value of that leasehold interest."

"It is not significant that only two witnesses having no special qualifications were called by the government on the question of value? Contrast these two witnesses with the witnesses called by the defendant, and the qualifications possessed by the one with the qualifications possessed by the other."

The charge of lumping values is answered by the assertion that the court had ruled that the single question for the jury was the market value of the leasehold interest, which necessitated a total valuation. It is agreed also that "the testimony was not speculative, but was as certain and reliable as could be produced on an inquiry of this character."

As to the question of improvements, the defendant argues that "the court had charged the jury that they must find the value of the leasehold interest and of the improvements separate and apart, one from the other."

This instruction was given at the request of counsel for plaintiff. "It is further asserted that the evidence of Mr. Low giving \$50,000 as the value of improvements was uncontradicted by witnesses."

As to the failure to allow Juror Kohn to view the premises counsel contends that this point was waived by failure of plaintiff to insist that it should be done, and that the only request was made by defendant, and when the court overruled it neither party took exceptions.

A denial is made of relationship between counsel and juror, and it is denied also that the so-called newly discovered evidence, is new or material. The brief closes with a suggestion that granting a new trial in this case would set a mischievous precedent which the facts alleged by plaintiff did not justify.

## SAMPLES ARE NOW SENT TO NEW YORK

If the visit of one of the members of the New York Board of Appraisers to Honolulu develops, as is expected by the importers here, it will result in the clearing up of considerable business which has been handicapped by the collector of customs for some time. Under the law the appraiser is compelled to come to Honolulu the same as to any other port in the United States when goods are held under protest, but in view of the great distance from New York, and the necessarily tedious wait upon the appraiser, local importers have always in the past sent samples of protested importations to New York for appraisement there.

If this was not done the goods would have been held here until the appraiser was able to make the long trip. Now, however, the importers are anxious to have a test case made, and at the same time have the appraisers become accustomed to local conditions, which according to Harry Johnson the custom house broker, are different from any other place in the United States. Even at San Francisco, he said yesterday, the importations of Chinese and Japanese goods are very dissimilar to those brought into Hawaiian ports.

In the matter of the appeal of H. Hamano, for instance, where the general board of appraisers made the appraisal, and from which an appeal to the Federal court was taken, there has long been a question as to the class in which these Japanese shoes should be placed. The importers claim they are leather shoes, and should be classed as such, while the appraisers say they are manufactures of iron. The suit in court, however, has not changed the status of the relations with the local custom house. Every shipment of these shoes from Japan to Honolulu are assessed at 45 per cent, as decided by the New York board of appraisers. The importers continue to pay this duty, but under protest, and upon every shipment an appeal is taken from the collector's ruling. This means the mailing to New York of one pair of slippers for examination by the appraisers, and Mr. Johnson estimated yesterday that over fifty pairs of these shoes had already been sent to the appraisers, each pair representing a new appeal.

There are always many classes of

## PACIFIC CABLE PEOPLE HEARD AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The effect of wireless telegraphy on the future of the submarine cable was developed to some extent today by the House Committee on Commerce in connection with the hearing on the proposed Pacific cable. The hearing was largely attended, Vice-President Ward of the Pacific Cable Company continuing his statement of yesterday. He said he believed that the company he represented would be able to make exclusive traffic arrangements from points beyond the Philippines and connecting with China and Japan. He maintained that while there was no purpose to set up a monopoly, yet it was likely his company would have exclusive traffic arrangements with the Far East. He also stated that there would be questions as to the right of the United States to land a cable on foreign shores.

Representative Stewart of New Jersey interposed the statement that Germany's present course against Venezuela showed that the German government made little distinction between public and private rights; so that a government cable station would have about the same status as a private station.

Chairman Hepburn asked a series of questions as to the effect of wireless telegraphy on the submarine cable. Ward replied that the new system presented a serious question. He was not sure that the Pacific cable would have been undertaken if the long-distance experiments had been held earlier. As to the claims that wireless signals had been conveyed 2000 miles across the Atlantic, Ward said that if the claims were made good they would defer people from laying any more cables.

When asked as to the effect thus far on the cable business, Ward said it had depressed cable interests. Stewart wanted to know if the "cable companies had not chased Marconi out of Canada," to which Ward answered that he believed the cable companies had insisted upon certain exclusive rights which they held.

James Ford stated that the Asiatic Association, doing business in the Orient, favored the cable under private control. It was opposed to the government entering the field of private enterprise.

Chinese and Japanese goods coming into Hawaii which move to New York and San Francisco, and it is for an examination of these goods that a visit to Honolulu is desired by the importers. One appeal which has been pending for nearly a year, is upon the appraisement of beanstuck, a product sent here from Japan. The collector has asked the duty as upon a vegetable compound, while the importers claim it is a manufactured product, which bears a lower duty. However, the shipments of the stuff still continue, and the difficulty is obviated by the payment of the higher duty by the importers. The New York appraisers the excess duty is repaid to the importer. A decision as to the appraisement of this import is expected now, very shortly, as the matter has been up for consideration for a long time. The collector tests and the duty is paid in New York.

A recent difference of opinion between the importer and the collector is upon the classification of Chinese wine, which the collector has appraised as medicine, and as subject to a duty of 55 cents per pound. Consequently the duty is much greater than the value of the importation, and as the wine is very expensive, an appeal to New York is rather a costly proceeding. In that a sample bottle of each brand is sent to the appraisers for testing. A sample of every shipment of wine, however, must be sent to New York, as in the case of the slippers, and unless a decision is made soon by the appraisers, they will be well stocked with Chinese wines.

Considerable of the difficulty is at present remedied by Special Agent Sharpe, who was sent here to investigate, but there are still many questions which the importers believe require the presence of one of the appraisers.

The court order signed by Judge Estee yesterday in the Hamano case, and which was sent here, was the basis for the Sierra, directs Hon. H. M. Somerville to take further testimony, but whether in New York or Honolulu is not specified. The only evidence brought before the board at the first hearing of the case was the pair of slippers in question, and a then analysis of these furnished the basis for the decision. The appraisers often go to San Francisco, Portland and New Orleans, and it is believed that upon the occasion of the next visit to San Francisco, one of them might be induced to extend his visit to Honolulu. Only recently a bill has been introduced changing this feature of the tariff law which compels the appraisers to visit any part of the United States, and an effort will be made at the present session of Congress to allow the appointment of commissioners in some of the cities furthest from New York.

After reciting the causes leading up to the order, Judge Estee's order says: Now, therefore, upon consideration of the premises, upon the motion of Thos. Fitch, attorney for said applicant and petitioner, it is hereby ordered that the matter be referred to Hon. H. M. Somerville, one of the said board of United States general appraisers, on duty at the port of New York, or to such one of them as they may designate under their rules, to take and return to this court such further evidence as may be offered by H. Hamano, petitioner herein, or by the government of the United States, said evidence to be taken in the manner and under the rules prescribed by this court for the taking of evidence before the United States commissioner.

And it is further ordered that this order be entered upon the minutes of this court, and served by the United States marshal for the Southern District of New York, on each member of said board of United States general appraisers, by delivering to each of them a certified copy thereof.

M. M. ESTEE, Judge.

By the burning of the car sheds of the St. Louis R. T. Company, at St. Louis, the corporation's loss is estimated at \$60,000, principally on summer cars.

terprise. President Scrymser of the South and Central American cable system made an argument favorable to government control of the Pacific cable, citing incidents of the Spanish-American war, showing the importance of governmental control of the cable. In one case cited the Spanish Minister of Marine cabled Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago. If this dispatch had not been intercepted, Mr. Scrymser said, the battle of Santiago Bay would not have been fought, and the conduct of the war might have been changed.

Thomas E. Hughes, representing an American company which produces cables, said that as good cables could be made in the United States as in any other part of the world, and he asked that American labor and capital have the advantage of doing this work.

Chairman Hepburn asked if this American company was prepared to make a definite business proposition to the United States government. Hughes replied that such a proposition would be submitted in due form within the next two days.

Hepburn asked that the formal proposition be in alternative form—first, for delivering a cable of American stock at San Francisco; second, for making and laying the cable to Hawaii, Guam and Manila. Hughes thought the government better able to do its own cable laying, using the army transports. As indicating the general character of the forthcoming proposition, Hughes said the cost would be within 10 per cent of that stated as the cost of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company's cable. The additional 10 per cent, he stated, was for the protection of American industry.

Francis B. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association, favored private construction as most likely to effect the earliest cable advantages to the business world.

In the course of a statement by William Colton of New York, a director of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, he said the company, after laying the cable across the Pacific, would like to sell it at any time to the United States government at an appraised valuation.

J. W. Henry, civil engineer for an American company making cable, said the company would furnish the government a cable at \$1,000 a mile, which, to Hawaii, would be about \$2,200,000, or considerably below the cost of a foreign cable. The hearing will be continued next Friday, when government officials will be heard on the government project.

## MARCONI HOPES FOR GREAT THINGS

NEW YORK, January 13.—William Marconi was the guest of honor to-night at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Thomas A. Edison was there that he would be glad to be present, as he "would like to meet the young man who had the monumental audacity to attempt and succeed in jumping an electrical wave clear across the Atlantic ocean."

Signor Marconi, on being introduced, at first described what his system had accomplished up to the present time, and especially in reference to its use on ships. He then referred to the prevailing opinion that when a message is sent into space any one with the necessary apparatus can intercept that message and read it. He said: "Messages can only be read when the receiver and the transmitter are attuned. This attuned system, as perfected, is not at present in use on ships. It has been deemed necessary that each ship should be equipped with apparatus which will permit the reading of a message sent from any other ship, because of the possibility of aid being required in case of danger. Therefore, all ships are attuned so that one ship can call up any other ship."

After finishing the description of what had been accomplished Mr. Marconi spoke of his hopes for the future, and declared that shortly it would be possible to send many messages over the sea at the same time.

## AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA WARDED OFF.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions, and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy many times for the past seven years, and have never known it to fail," says Jas. Prendergast, merchant, Annotto Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly ward off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## DANISH SALE POSTPONED.

Islands Will Not Yet Come Into the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It is said the people inhabiting the Danish West Indies are very much wrought up over the fact that the islands are to become the property of the United States, and with the exception of the large sugar planters are inclining the more ignorant class to resist the occupation of the territory.

The agitation reported to have sprung up in Denmark in opposition to the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States has administered, in the opinion of the officials here, a check to the proposition which will operate indefinitely. Unfortunately for the project, it came at a time when the session had practically been arranged for the treaty had been drawn and the Danish government had approved of it informally, when it was obliged to withhold action in the final stage by force of public sentiment. It is believed, however, that the work already done will not be a total loss. The subject will be allowed to rest undisturbed for a while, to be reopened at an opportune moment.

Governor Gage was denounced in the California labor convention.

## ROCKS ON THE ROOFS

### Japanese Cause Heavy Shower of Coral.

(From Thursday's daily.)

ROCKS flying in the air and alighting upon the roof of the Metropolitan meat market, yesterday morning told of a blast in coral made by the Japanese excavators, which was out of reason through its strength. That there was no one hurt was due to the fact that the rocks fell against the edge of the two skylights affected, breaking the glass which came down in showers, and fell where no one was seated.

The blast was set before 11 o'clock, and the clerks and patrons of the market paid little attention to the sounds which proceeded from the excavation next door, but when a moment after the blast there was a rattle of rocks upon the roof, there was a scurrying for the doors. Following the shower of rocks came the falling of broken glass from the skylights and a few small stones, which indicated the cause of the disturbance.

There was one great piece of coral which fell against the rear skylight, breaking a heavy light of glass. The break occurred immediately above the desk at which sits usually the manager of the market, Mr. G. J. Waller. The seat had been vacated by the manager only a few moments before, and Mr. Waller was about the building when the pattering of the rocks upon the roof gave notice of the work done by the blast. The heavy glass which came down in a shower about the open desk and chair was sufficient in weight to have seriously cut, and perhaps to have caused fatal injuries, upon the manager had he not been called away in time. As it was the glass cut the wood work of the desk and left its mark upon the chair and the walls where the bounding of the pieces threw them to the sides.

Pieces of the heavy skylight glass were found lying all about the corner of the private office, where the desk of the manager sits, and one piece at least was large enough to have split his head, had it struck him. In the main portion of the market the only fall was that which occurred in the rear, close to the cashier's window, but it was outside the inclosure and there was no one hurt.

The heavy piece of coral which had done the most of the damage was found later where it had rolled into one of the valleys of the roof. It was large enough to have killed a half dozen people, had it fallen into the office where the clerks were at work.

Three of the Japanese were arrested and charged with common nuisance. They will be tried this morning.

## PROBATION HERE BELOW.

Mrs. Annie Green of Auckland is a sensible and a charming woman who, like many another, once harbored a little scepticism about the "things people most talk about." I like a woman with an opinion and the decision to stick to it—for a while. "As for me, I didn't believe in it a bit," she said; "but my friend had faith, and perhaps I caught it from her. She gave me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup and I commenced."

That commencement, like the college season's close when the brain has won a goal for the man who wears it under his hat, will always be a memorable time in this lady's life.

She had been in bed four weeks, and found it tedious and trying. Who wouldn't find it so? After we once get on our feet at fifteen months of age, our natural posture is upright, two hours to one out of the twenty-four. "I had suffered for about three years with acute indigestion, and," says this lady, "I traveled the road familiar to so many, and found it just as full of thorns and brambles. Broken sleep, frequent and racking headaches, a tired and languid feeling, a nasty and choking sensation in the throat, and the rest of the list."

Mrs. Green's last remark is expressive. "The rest of the list" embraces more misery, more pain and wretchedness than anything in the calendar of affliction. Acute indigestion amounts to an internal rebellion of nearly all functions, and its symptoms are legion. These are "the rest of the list," and vary in different individuals.

"As most of my time was spent in bed, you can imagine how much pleasure I was getting out of my probation here below."

"Well, I was in bed on the 1st of October, 1900, with no chance of anything better to come so far as I could see. Then the helpful person turned up in the shape of an acquaintance who had faith that Seigel's Syrup would cure me."

"As for me, I didn't believe in it a bit, or in any other of the things that people talk about."

"But my friend had faith, and perhaps I caught it from her. She gave me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup to commence on, and I commenced accordingly."

"The relief was immediate. To say that I was astonished and pleased would be putting the truth with moderation. I went on with the medicine of course, and before that bottle was finished the worst of my symptoms had almost disappeared. One bottle more did the work, and I am now as well as I was before I was attacked."

"This result was a marvel, and I am grateful to those who made the remedy, and to the friend who introduced it to me, and fairly urged me into making use of it. You have my free consent to publishing my statement. I am a native of Auckland, and am well known in this neighborhood, where I have been in business for nine years at the subjoined address. Mrs. Annie

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE of intention to Foreclose Mortgage AND OF SALE.

In accordance with a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Waikiki Beach Co., Ltd., a corporation duly existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, to F. W. Morgan, trustee, dated October 15, 1901, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in liber 227, pages 447 to 451, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of Four Hundred Dollars on the 10th day of November, 1901, and upon said closure will sell at public auction, at the auction rooms of JAS. F. MORGAN, Queen street, Honolulu, on

**MONDAY, FEB. 3, A. D. 1902,**  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For further particulars, apply to  
J. ALPHRED MAGOON,  
Attorney at Law, Magoon Block,  
corner Merchants and Alaheka Sts.  
Dated Honolulu, January 10, 1902.

The premises covered by said mortgage as follows:

The property covered by said mortgage is the entire property and business known as the Waikiki Inn, situated and carried on at Waikiki, Oahu, and is particularly described as follows:

First—That certain Indenture of lease made by Thomas Wright to G. F. Buley, dated February 27, 1899, of a parcel of land situated at Waikiki, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot B—Commencing at the north corner of this lot, being northeast corner of lot A, and running S. 52 E. 84 feet along road; S. 27 W. 133.5 feet along beach; N. 37 E. 132 feet along beach; thence N. 37 E. 132.5 feet along lot A to starting point, containing an area of 11,111.5 square feet. Said Indenture of lease from said Thomas Wright to the said G. F. Buley is duly recorded in liber 197, pages 376-380, and was duly assigned to the said G. F. Buley by bill of sale of the said G. F. Buley, dated October 4, 1899, and recorded in liber 193, page 432.

Second—That certain Indenture of lease made by Edward C. Rowe to Anna Klemme, dated February 28, 1899, of a parcel of land situated at Waikiki, Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot A—Commencing at the north corner of this lot adjoining a lot belonging to lessor and running S. 52 E. 84 feet along said road; S. 37 W. 122.8 feet along lot B; S. 27 W. 84 feet along beach; N. 37 E. 132 feet along beach; thence to lessor to starting point, containing an area of 11,076 square feet. Said Indenture of lease from said Edward C. Rowe to said Anna Klemme is duly recorded in liber 185, page 432, and was conveyed to the said G. F. Buley by assignment, dated April 4, 1899, and recorded in liber 185, page 432, and by said G. F. Buley assigned to the said mortgagee by bill of sale dated October 4, 1899, recorded in liber 193, page 432.

Also the Furniture, Goods, Chattels and Effects of the said Inn, chiefly described as follows:

Twenty Bedsteads, 20 Spring Mattresses, 23 Mattresses, 126 Sheets, 41 Pillows, 23 Spreads, 22 Bureaus, 22 Washstands, 21 Toilet Sets, 21 Tables, 111 Wardrobes, 117 Chairs, 31 Rocking Chairs, 22 Arm Chairs, Center Table, Cane, Flower Pot, Cane, Bowl, Pitcher, Soap Dish, Brush Dish, 2 Slop Pails, Screen, 3 Silk Pillows, 119 Pillow Cases, 290 Towels, 36 Rugs, 45 Curtains, 23 pairs Curtains, 20 Mosquito Nets, 22 Blankets, 24 Pictures, Cot, Piano and Stool, 2 Wafers, 61 Table Covers, 2 Vases, Lamp Bracket, 2 Lamps, 2 Sofas, 429 Napkins, 74 Table Cloths, 425 Bathing Suits, 19 Tables, Dining, 1 Sideboards, 2 Ice Boxes, 7 Tables, Table Extension, Billiard Table, Music Box, Box Lounge, Mattress, Rattan Lounge, Glass Mirror, 2 Clocks, Washing Table, Office Safe, Cash Register, Cooking Range, 35 Tea Cups, 63 Coffee Cups, 11 Egg Cups, 6 Oyster Dishes, 9 Glass Tumblers, 93 Dinner Plates, 19 Breakfast Plates, 81 Bread Plates, 125 Sauces, 21 Vegetable Dishes, 22 Glass Finger Bowls, 7 Fruit Dishes, 26 Oyster Shells, 102 Glass Goblets, 23 Wine and Champagne, 11 Glass Nut Dishes, 22 Glass Sugar Bowls, 24 Glass Vinegar Bottles, 13 Nut Crackers, 8 salts and Peppers, 40 Peppers, 5 Trays, 150 Plated Forks, 164 Knives, 251 Spoons, 75 Glass Jellies, 50 Soup Plates, 122 Vegetable Dishes, 59 Butter Dishes.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deed at expense of purchaser.

## JAMES F. MORGAN.

AUCTIONEER.  
Honolulu, January 10, 1902.  
4th—Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31.

Green, St. George's Hall Buildings, Great North Road, Auckland, N. Z.

Acute indigestion or, as some call it, gastritis, can be cured with Seigel's Syrup and a little common sense and care. Made of the curative juices of roots, herbs and barks highly concentrated, this medicine has proved an unfailing tonic and corrective. All diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs healthy by habitual use of Seigel's Syrup, and the pleasures of your table will be a revelation; your bed will be a comfort of sound and restful sleep, and life will be cleared of thorns and brambles.

## Another New Yacht.

A new boat recently built by Charles D. Walker, was launched yesterday morning. Her builder expects her to turn out to be a very speedy craft. The length over all is 19 feet beam, 7 feet 6 inches, and sail area, 325 square feet. The boat, which is of the knock-about type, was designed especially for pleasure sailing outside the reef, where there is a choppy sea, and for cruising among the lochs of Pearl Harbor. Although not a racer by any means, she certainly will be a most speedy craft, especially in rough water. She will take part in the regatta of the Hawaii Yacht Club next Saturday. In construction she is similar to the speedy Pirate, owned by Chapman & Johnson, except that she is a centerboard craft.

Santos J. Zelaya has been re-elected president of Nicaragua.



# THE JURY DID WRONG

## Mr. Dunne Files His Pearl Harbor Brief.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The brief of United States Attorney Dunne in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of United States vs. Honolulu Plantation Co., was filed yesterday. Mr. Dunne's principal contention is as to the alleged excessive and extravagant valuation placed by the jury upon the condemned land. "Independently of the conjectures of partisan experts," says plaintiff, "it is plain that the land in question is reduced in value by being subjected to the burden of the railroad easement. There is nothing homogeneous about this land; it varies in availability, productivity and depth of soil. Nothing is more vital to the success of a plantation than water, but this land has no natural water supply, and its only artificial water supply is restricted to just one small brackish artesian well. The place is barren of improvements. The land is undeveloped and untested. It has never been cropped; its capabilities are pure matters of guess and speculation. In brief this piece of land never has been put to any useful purpose, has been a source of expense for rent and taxes and has never produced one dollar of income."

The character of plaintiff's witnesses and the interest of defendant's witnesses is set out, together with the lump values placed upon the land by the latter. The testimony of Low as to value is referred to as "Low's gymnastics" and his four different valuations are also set out. "These stories cannot all be true," says Mr. Dunne. "And it is interesting to inquire what is to be thought of the case which is compelled to descend to such shifts and disingenuous shuffling as this."

Mr. Dunne figures from the \$30,000 paid for the lease of 2900 acres for forty years that the lease of the land in question is worth \$28.50 an acre. But even this is offset, he claims, by the following heavy discount.

1. The 551 acres never had an annual yield.
2. They never had a yearly value.
3. They had never been cleared, plowed, sowed or cropped.
4. Nearly one-half is useless and unfit for cultivation.
5. They never produced any income whatever.

6. The whole piece is raw land that never has been cultivated, that never raised a crop, and whose capabilities are purely speculative.
7. Shallow soil, rocky patches, marshy spots.
8. No water supply beyond one small brackish artesian well.
9. Railroad easement.
10. No improvements. Neither the mill nor the pumping plant is on this land. They are both independent, and built prior to the clearing and ploughing. They would have been built anyway, whether the defendant got this land or not, as they were both indispensable to the other 3000 acres of the plantation.

11. Until recently this land was a waste, overrun by cattle. It was not subjected to any useful purpose, whether for transportation, storage, repair shop, or other purposes or as a living ground for employees.
12. These 551 acres never had any influence, whether for good or bad, upon the remainder of the plantation. They neither produced nor contributed anything to the annual use of the plantation.
13. Even on the assumption that these acres are as good as the rest, the Dowsett lease transaction shows that \$28.50 per acre is a fair valuation upon defendant's own conduct and judgment in the purchase of that lease.

Mr. Dunne refers also to the refusal of the request to allow Juror Kohn to view the land, but ignores the charge of relationship to defendant's attorney. He argues also that the finding as to improvement was wrong, and says that cultivation cannot be counted an improvement, and that the general law as to fixtures would compel the surrender to the Bishop Estate of all improvements upon the expiration of the lease. Furthermore, there was no evidence upon which the jury could base its figures.

"I rely upon the principle that the compensation should be just," says Mr. Dunne. "It should not be unjust, unfair or excessive. But the verdict in this case is grossly excessive because the jury added on \$15,208 for improvements which did not exist or of which no market value was proved. And moreover the jury went to extravagant lengths in the amount which it found for the value of the leasehold."

In conclusion reference is made to the valuations upon different plantations made by the managers, and the discrepancy in the figures is pointed out. Mr. Stillman will probably submit his reply brief today or tomorrow.

### THE RATIO AT MANILA.

Merchants and Others Object to the Change.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Numerous meetings of merchants and others have been held recently, at which resolutions were passed urging requesting Congressional action to meet the financial situation here. Since the ratio was officially changed January 1 for the first quarter of 1902, to be \$2.10 Mexican silver to one American gold dollar, business transactions of any sort have become difficult. The majority of the business houses have raised their prices 5 to 10 per cent and some houses refuse to accept any but American coin, which is difficult to obtain, owing to the vast speculative shipments of coin during the past few months. Some banks re-

# CALIFORNIANS MAKE NEW CONDITIONS AT WAHIAWA

The colony from California at Wahiawa are steadily changing the face of nature in that picturesque and elevated country. Upwards of 2000 peach trees, 1200 orange, 2000 limes, will be planted in orchard by the middle of next month. The upland slopes seem to be the favored home of the lime, banana and pineapple. Sugar cane planted at random trial, in ground commonly called sour, with superficial ploughing, no fertilizer and no irrigation, has achieved a cane in a year's growth, stupendous size and exceptional sweetness. The Hawaiian Pineapple Co., recently incorporated, has already a splendid showing of upwards of 75,000 plants in the ground, making a fine growth. The canner for this company will be built in time to care for the first crop. Soil is already broken on this land leased from the Dowsett Company, and forty acres, controlled by the company is already under cultivation. Most of the land holders are planting pines in greater or less quantity according to the variability of the soil. There are two distinct classes of soil on the tract: a red shoddy soil, which seems the natural home of the pineapple, lime, sugar cane, etc., and a fine black soil in which vegetables, papayas, etc., flourish.

The character of the colony has changed somewhat during the last year, while completing the second year of experimenting. The planters have practically settled upon two or three crops, and the larger owners having satisfied their curiosity along the line of the much mooted experimental work, will plant from now on for profit and not for brag.

The tract is already traversed by the ditches of the water company that is to be, and water will be coming down before the next dry season.

This tract of 1200 acres, well watered and suitable for the great tropical products, becomes in the light of President Roosevelt's desired changes in land laws, a rare axis as it is in private ownership.

The Californians are cheerful over their investment of capital, labor and time. The land is a good thing. But that it costs money to achieve residence on land but just reclaimed from the wilderness no one doubts who has tried it.

generous terms to Boers in a speech in Parliament. A fireman was killed and three trainmen injured in a freight wreck near Ogden, Utah.

General Miles, it is said, wants to be a candidate for president on the Democratic ticket.

D. C. Stapleton, an American, is reported under arrest in Ecuador, for counterfeiting.

Edward Flannigan, of Oakland, claims his shooting of Richard Gorman was accidental.

Conger has been asked by Chinese statesmen to invest American money in that country.

England has issued a call for 10,000 volunteers, to replace regiments now in South Africa.

Revolutionists have captured the old officials and overthrown the government of Paraguay.

It is reported that the Philippine tariff may be cut when the House bill reaches the Senate.

Col. George Plaquart, who was prominent in the Dreyfus case, may enter the Argentine army.

The House committee has reported favorably Hill's bill for the redemption of silver dollars.

A favorable report has been made to the Senate on the bill creating a department of commerce.

Police Judge Gordon, of Omaha, is attempting to hold court in spite of the resistance of the police.

Robert Wilcox, who had been elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at New York.

Count Calton de Auvers, a French millionaire, has created a sensation by deserting from the army.

Minister Concha, of Colombia, claiming that Nicaragua is helping the Venezuelan revolutionists.

Dr. Richard S. Anthony, an American charged with treason at Cape Town, has been acquitted.

The Senate has confirmed the appointments of Postmaster General Payne and Secretary Shaw.

Col. J. E. Mossmore, a well known Los Angeles attorney, is dead.

The interstate commerce commission meetings at Chicago have been postponed to January 24th.

Congress has been asked to investigate the reported lease of the Utah Indian lands to Utah.

The New York grand jury may be called upon to investigate the New York Central tunnel accident.

John E. Plidcock, of the Georgia Northern Railroad, who was operated upon in New York, is dying.

Frenchmen are urging the government to adopt forcible measures in the collection of her claims against Venezuela.

The promotion of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance, is being held up in the Senate until his interests in ordnance patents can be investigated.

The Senate committee on Territories, after investigating charges against Governor Otero, of New Mexico, decided unanimously to confirm him.

A Redding, Cal., workman was pinned to the ground by a red-hot iron bar which he had been carrying. He was rescued by fellow workmen.

The McKinley monetary meeting will be held in the House of Representatives hall, at noon, February 27th. Secretary Hay will make the address.

Iowa farmers were defrauded of large amounts by a clever swindler, who got signatures to blank paper on afterwords printed.

The Harvard Athletic Committee has declared O. F. Cutts to be a professional. Cutts was right tackle on the football team, and once was declared straight.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP. A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. I had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# INSPECT NEW SITE

## McKinley Park is Down to Three Plots.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

G OVERNOR DOLE, C. M. Cooke, J. A. McCandless, the members of the sub-committee of the McKinley memorial committee, on site for park, and Frank S. Dodge, of the Bishop estate, paid a visit of inspection yesterday to Kalia, for the purpose of looking at plot of ground which has been suggested for the use of the committee. There was spent in the overlooking of the ground something like two hours and the committee left very well pleased with the site of the land.

As a result of this trip the sub-committee asked the Bishop estate trustees for an option of purchase of a plot of this ground, and also of that piece which lies at the end of King street, which, with the option asked upon the Claus Spreckels lot, at Wilder avenue and Punahou street, will form the sites from which the final selection will be made. Of course there will be considered in the question of the selection of the site, the matter of the cost of the ground as it lies. This will be a matter of some importance as in each instance there is work to be done upon one piece which will not enter into calculations if another is chosen.

The plot of ground which was chosen by the sub-committee for inspection is immediately behind the Kamehameha Girls' school, adjoining the garden. The grounds were found to be fairly level, and to be in many ways quite the proper thing for the purpose proposed by the committee. There is just a little slope which would keep the ground free from water, there is a very short walk from the Rapid Transit cars, and the whole outlook is quite pleasing.

The committee was of opinion that there might be a higher price asked for the piece than could be paid by the committee and leave enough for the preparation of the park upon the plans which have been discussed heretofore.

Prices were then asked of the Bishop Estate for a piece 500 by 600 feet from this plot and also one 500 by 700 feet. The rocky piece of ground at the Walkiki end of King street was also placed in the same category as to option, for the committee wished to have all the opportunity to give the full committee a chance to vote upon the various sites which have been proposed. These two sites of the Bishop estate, and that of Claus Spreckels are the only ones which have been brought to the notice of the committee and the result is that the field for choice is very limited.

An offer has been made to fill the King street site to the level desired, about one foot over the highest point now on the plot, and it is believed that with this amount added the site will be the cheapest of the three. The size of this piece is said to be about 500 by 850 feet and it is likely that owing to its having the greatest area and being as well easy of access to the cars of two lines of travel, this may be the site chosen, prices being on a par.

The plans of the committee contemplate the spending of something in the region of \$20,000 for the improvement of any grounds which may be selected for the park or playgrounds. It is the unanimous decision that there must be a grand entrance way, and that this must represent a fair proportion of the cost of the grounds. Then there must be grand stands, tracks and a sodded field, so that the cost will be a matter of some moment.

Wilecox is Improving. Mrs. Robert Wilecox received a telegram on last night's steamer dated Washington, January 16, in which it was stated that Delegate Wilecox was much better and improving rapidly.

# THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICE

## HOPP'S The Holiday Season

Is over and business is getting down to a normal state, while we are getting down to business. The Christmas trade kept everything on the jump, but now we begin to think of offering inducements for the January trade.

Fortunately, we are one of the few stores who find themselves with a salable stock after the holidays, and we have just the kind of goods the housekeeper wants to start the new year with. Perhaps the window shades are worn out, and the improvement would cost very little if you were to get from us now.

Hartshorn Window Shades. We will make them to order in any size or color.

Wicker Furniture. Is well adapted to this climate, because it is cool. No other establishment in Honolulu has the stock of this ware that we have, and our prices are reasonable.

Rockers, Straight back chair, couches, etc. We also call attention to the excellent assortment of WHITE ENAMELED IRON BEDSTEADS and will be glad to have you call to see them.

J. HOPP & CO. Leading Furniture Dealers, Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

Olaa Assessments. THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 24¢ of 50c per share, has been called to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2531

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—The center span of the West Washington street bridge, crossing White river, gave way this afternoon with the weight of a work train, consisting of two trolley cars and four teams. Twelve workmen were precipitated into the river, but all were rescued alive. Four were injured.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture.

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. The sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHURCHES, DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCINN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that the name of the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincinn and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincinn, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835. Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD. AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants. SUGAR FACTORS.

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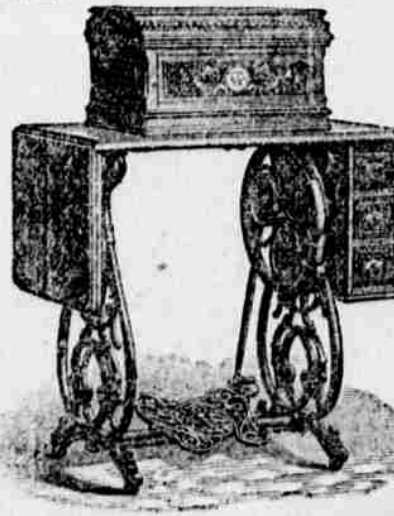
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# A FARMER'S INSTITUTE

## The First in Hawaii To be Held Tomorrow.

THE FIRST Farmers' Institute ever held in the Hawaiian Islands will be opened tomorrow at the Wahiawa colony. It will be under the direction of the United States Agricultural Department and is to be but the forerunner of a series of farmers' institutes to be conducted during the year.

T. F. Sedgwick, assistant director of the Experimental Station, will be in charge of the campaign of education among Hawaii's small farmers, and he will be assisted tomorrow both by D. L. Van Dyne and Prof. Krauss, who is in charge of the agricultural work at the Kamehameha school.

The holding of farmers' institutes is encouraged by the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, and it is because of instructions received from Washington that Director Jared Smith seeks to inaugurate the movement in Hawaii. The California colony at Wahiawa is the most suitable location on Oahu, that being the gathering place of the largest number of farmers which it is sought to interest. The movement will in time extend to the other islands—wherever small farming is being given a trial.

In the States, farmers' institutes are a regular feature of every farming community. Many of the States and Territories make special appropriations for the payment of the expense of these classes in agriculture and Hawaii is one of the few places where no such provision has been made.

A late bulletin received by Jared G. Smith shows that with but three exceptions farmers' institutes were held in every State and Territory in the Union. The machinery of administration is of two kinds—it may be directly under governmental auspices, or directly in the hands of an educational institution. In the older States the government is usually in control, but everywhere the value of the educational agricultural institute is being recognized. In the middle West, particularly, the movement has assumed wide proportions and large sums of money are expended annually for the information of the farmer. In Hawaii the agricultural instruction in the schools is expected to bear fruit at no distant date, and with the organization of farmer's institutes the small farming industry can be considered to be well established for a country that is commonly said to be given over entirely to one crop—sugar.

At the meeting to be held at Wahiawa Saturday a paper by Jared Smith is to be read, though he will be unable to be present for himself. His subject is the forage plant, of which he has made a life study.

Mr. Sedgwick will drive out to the colony today, accompanied by Mrs. Sedgwick. Messrs. Van Dyne and Krauss will go in the morning. The meeting, though not expected to be a large one, will be unique and interesting, and will be of considerable importance as a forerunner of the future. Besides a general discussion of agricultural topics and the reading of Mr. Smith's paper, a temporary organization will be effected. The principal object of the meeting is to plan for a second institute, which it is hoped can be held in Honolulu probably in June or July.

**WILCOX SENDS SEEDS.**  
Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, received by the Ventura, twenty-five bags of vegetable seeds sent by Delegate Wilcox for general distribution in the Islands. Altogether, there are some four thousand packages of good seeds, which Commissioner Taylor will apportion upon application. A large number of orders for the seeds have already been received, and as soon as the consignment can be properly classified the seeds will be distributed. Nearly every form of vegetable seed known in the United States is included in the shipment. Cucumbers, watermelons, turnips, radishes, parsnips, peas, parsley, beets, onions, spinach, squash, corn, lettuce, muskmelon, and tomatoes are but a few of the varieties noted by Commissioner Taylor. Delegate Wilcox's favor seeds are to be sent to Mrs. Wilcox for distribution.

## DECIDE ON A BURYING GROUND

A meeting of the First Hebrew Congregation was held last evening at which negotiations for a burying ground were practically completed. To better facilitate the business of the proposed cemetery it was decided to form a separate organization, though there was considerable opposition to a split of the original congregation.

The Hawaiian Cemetery Association will be the name of the organization, which is to buy and maintain the new burying ground. One thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the purchase of the proposed plot at Pearl City, and it was decided to send a petition to the rabbis in San Francisco for financial aid from the Jewish residents there. A temporary organization was effected by the election of the same officers as are in charge of the First Hebrew Congregation.

## Kona Authorizes Loan.

At a large meeting held yesterday afternoon of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company a resolution was passed, granting the directors of the company the power to make a loan of \$125,000, being the amount needed to complete an indebtedness of \$200,000, which will net about \$100,000 for the plantation to carry on its work. The outstanding bills having been wiped out, there will be enough money to take care of all that has to be done until there is a return made from the crop of sugar.

# THE SUICIDE OF THOMAS E. KROUSE YESTERDAY MORNING



THE LATE THOMAS E. KROUSE.

AFTER waiting in vain for a letter from his wife or his daughter Edna, who are now in San Francisco, Thomas Krouse, the well-known boniface, ended his life yesterday morning by shooting himself twice. He died about 12:30 at the Queen's Hospital. Despondency over family and financial troubles drove poor Tom to the desperate deed which has deprived Honolulu of one of its most genial citizens.

Failure to receive a letter on the steamship Ventura prompted the father to make good the promise that he had put down in writing on December 29, when he bade his friends goodbye. That letter he kept until yesterday morning, when he added as a postscript in a handwriting which was heavy and uncertain, "I have been waiting for a letter from my wife. Goodbye, T. E. Krouse." All morning long he had paced the three blocks between the Arlington hotel on Hotel street and the postoffice in a vain hope that he might receive word, but none came. As early as 6 o'clock Mr. Krouse went to the postoffice, again at 8, later at 9 and the last time he sent the Japanese girl, Kimi, who looks after the rooms, and upon her return with no news or letter, he exclaimed, "All right! All right! All right! All right!" Shortly afterward, when the girl had left the room, two shots rang out, and the despondent man fell mortally wounded by his own hand.

Mr. Krouse made no verbal statement to the physicians who attended him, or to High Sheriff Brown, although promising to do so "by and by," but death intervened before Mr. Krouse did so, and only a letter to Mrs. Frank L. Hoogs, and several scraps of paper on which he had scribbled a few lines, indicated the reason for his act.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon inmates of the Arlington hotel, which is located in the second story of the building fronting on Hotel street, were startled by hearing two pistol reports in quick succession. Kimi, the Japanese servant, divined the cause at once and went posthaste to room 1, the door of which led to Mr. Krouse's apartments. The door was locked and she opened it with her passkey. She found the parlor and dining room full of smoke and saw the prostrate figure of Mr. Krouse lying partially in the dining room, his head and shoulders in the little kitchen. She gave the alarm and a telephone message was sent to Dr. Meyers.

Dr. Bogie and Mr. Page, who have rooms in the hotel, went to the apparently lifeless body of the suicide. Mr. Krouse was lying partially on his right side, a pistol close by his right hand. Blood issued from his mouth and collected in clots upon the linoleum floor. He was breathing and shortly afterward recovered consciousness. He attempted to speak, but owing to blood welling up in his throat he was unable to do so. The patrol wagon was called for and attended by Dr. Meyers and the High Sheriff the wounded man was taken to the Queen's Hospital. When Dr. C. B. Wood arrived Mr. Krouse had again become unconscious and was apparently about to die. The doctor examined the body and found a wound just below the left nipple. The bullet evidently had passed close to the heart, piercing the left lung and lodging in the back. No other wound was found. Mr. Krouse was in a state of complete collapse and was quite blanched. There seemed little hope for him owing to the loss of blood.

He rallied, however, under the ministrations of morphine. Dr. Wood then made ready to make an operation and was about to proceed when a relapse took place, and it was decided then that nothing could be done. Mr. Krouse became insensible and died about 12:30. Dr. Wood asked him whether he wanted to make a statement, but beyond admitting that he had shot himself, he would say nothing. Under stress of excitement and

the intense pain he suffered, Mr. Krouse exclaimed once or twice, "Oh, why did I do it? Oh, why did I do it?" The High Sheriff examined the following Coroner's jury: W. H. Coney, Allan Dunn, Tom Lucas, Fred Smith, C. A. Graham and R. Duncan. The jury viewed the remains and then proceeded to the Arlington hotel, where a survey of the rooms was made, where letters were found which threw considerable light on the reasons for Mr. Krouse's act. On a table in the parlor the High Sheriff picked up a sheet of paper torn from a book pad on which was freshly written in blue ink: "Call Mrs. Frank Hoogs as soon as possible. T. E. Krouse."

Mrs. Hoogs is the sister of Mrs. Krouse. Beneath this was a letter in a sealed envelope directed to Mrs. Frank Hoogs. This letter, after being read by Mrs. Hoogs, who was present when the investigation of the rooms was made, was turned over to the High Sheriff, and he read its contents to the jury. The letter was as follows: "Honolulu, December 29, 1901. "Mrs. Frank Hoogs—After all debts are paid, please do this for me for Edna: Sell or dispose of everything belonging to me, reserving for yourself anything. Turn into cash, please, and put in savings bank for her. You will find the keys to my safe in my pants pockets. "T. E. KROUSE."

This was his original letter, written more than three weeks ago, the handwriting of which was lightly executed. In bold contrast to the postscript which was penned at the bottom of the page, which was done evidently just before Mr. Krouse shot himself. This read: "I have been waiting for a letter from my wife."

On the dining room table Mr. Krouse's account book, pens, ink, pads of paper, bills and letters were found. On one pad there was a column of accounts, with such items, as light, gas, servants' hire, etc., set opposite the same. A letter in an envelope bearing the return address of the Hawaiian Investment Company of this city, was found, which undoubtedly had an important bearing on Mr. Krouse's actions. The letter was dated Honolulu, December 22, 1901, in which Mr. Krouse's attention was called to the fact that he had failed to pay his month's rent of \$150 for the use of the upper story of the Arlington annex, and that in not doing so he was violating the terms of the lease. The letter inquired whether by this failure to observe the terms Mr. Krouse intended giving up the rooms. The letter concluded with the demand that the rent be paid at once. It was signed by G. R. Carter, as agent for the Brewer Estate. The amount mentioned was found in the list of items on the account pad.

The jury decided after hearing the letters read and looking over various papers that Mr. Krouse had premeditated his action for some time, which was borne out by the testimony of witnesses called before that body. The High Sheriff stated that the letter to Mrs. Hoogs was in the nature of a will and that all the property would have to be probated.

Kimi, the Japanese chambermaid, told a fearful story to the jury. She said she had worked two years for Mr. Krouse. She saw him at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he had dressed. He went to the Postoffice and on returning told her he had no letter. "Edna no send me letter," as the Japanese woman expressed his statement to her. "Wife no good; all pau."

"Then he cry," continued Kimi. He cry many times. I say to him, "No piklikia. Me have son in Japan. Me no get letter, me no piklikia? Me no cry." Then he go Postoffice once more and come back he tell me, "No good, no get letter from wife, no letter from Edna." Then he cry and say all pau. He send me to Postoffice about 10 o'clock. I find no letter and I come back and tell him no letter. He sit in dining room, and write, write, write, and say, "All pau! All pau! Many time, plenty

time, he tell me long time before, he all pau, he make. I go out of room and go fix other rooms when I hear boong! boong! yes, two time, little time between. I run down to room and unlock door with my key. I go inside. I see him on floor and I run out and call for doctor. Long time ago I take knife away from him when he say, "All pau!"

To a reporter Kimi later stated that Mr. Krouse had told her goodbye several times, and that he would "make-ke," using the Hawaiian word for die. She had told this to Dr. Bogie just a few minutes before the shots were fired, but Dr. Bogie had smiled when she said it, never believing for a moment that Mr. Krouse would put his threat into execution. Dr. Bogie stated that he was seated on the front verandah when the Japanese girl came to him saying, "Mr. Krouse all time he cry and tell me he go make-ke."

"I saw him in the morning in the hallway," said Dr. Bogie, "and said, 'Colonel, how are you feeling?' 'Oh, just fair,' he replied, that was all. Just after the Japanese girl left me in the verandah I heard two shots and knew at once what had happened. I went into the room with Mr. Page, and found Mr. Krouse lying on the floor, blood coming out of his mouth, and thought he was dead. The authorities were notified. Then he began groaning and was conscious when taken to the patrol wagon on a stretcher."

Marshal Brown states that Mr. Krouse made a statement just before dying. When he recovered consciousness and seemed to rally, he spoke to Dr. Wood. I asked, "Tom, who shot you?" He answered, "I shot myself." "What did you do it for?" I inquired. He replied, "I will tell you by and by. I tried to get him to tell me right then, but as he did not wish to do so, I refrained from pressing him for an answer."

It is understood that Mr. Krouse was negotiating for the purchase of Wai-kiki Inn, and that he was probably soon to give up the lease on the Arlington Hotel. He was in some financial difficulties and this coupled with his estrangement from his wife and daughter, preyed upon him. He had been ill lately with heart trouble, but yesterday was feeling fairly well. He did not eat any breakfast, a bowl of bread and milk on the kitchen table being evidence that even of this simple repast he had not partaken.

Mr. Krouse was a native of England, and about 45 years of age, and has been a resident of the Hawaiian Islands for about twenty-five years. He was once proprietor of the Eagle house on Nuuanu street, then conducted a small restaurant on Fort street, and later managed the old Arlington hotel on King street, once the residence of Princess Pauahi Bishop. He has been employed lately in the Fashion saloon. He was a member of Hawaii Lodge of the Masonic order. Years ago he was bartender for the saloon connected with Booth's theater in New York.

The jury rendered the following verdict: That the said Thomas E. Krouse came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1902, the result of a bullet wound from a 38-caliber revolver, fired by himself with suicidal intent, said bullet entering the abdominal cavity, causing hemorrhage and shock. Despondency, so this jury believes, being the cause of this act.

W. H. CONEY,  
ALLAN DUNN,  
TOMAS LUCAS,  
FRED SMITH,  
R. M. DUNCAN,  
C. A. GRAHAM.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED KOA FITTINGS FOR MUSEUM

James R. Keene is seriously ill. Prof. Alpheus Hyatt, of Harvard, is dead.

The Pope is said to have had a fainting fit. Chile would like to harbor Boer immigrants. Senator Quay denies any intention of resigning. Senator Foraker will represent Ohio for another term. A Nebraska Spaniard claims to have blown up the Maine.

A St. Louis man was fined \$1,000 for accosting school girls. A British mail transport may have been lost in the Gulf. Edwin J. Holden, a well known California actor, is dead. The tariff rate on Philippine goods may be cut 25 per cent.

The Santa Fe will spend \$13,000,000 for equipment this year. A British mail transport may have been lost in the Gulf. Edwin J. Holden, a well known California actor, is dead. The tariff rate on Philippine goods may be cut 25 per cent.

Liberalism in mass meeting at London showed hostility to Rosebery. The Montreal electric light works were damaged \$60,000 by fire. Yerkes has sold the Chicago Inter-Ocean to George W. Hinman. Lieutenant Hobson will lecture during his year's leave of absence.

The Empress Dowager still holds the reins of government at Peking. The Scramble was held at San Francisco with military honors. H. C. Payne, new Postmaster General, has taken the oath of office. Jean De Reszke has declined an offer of \$200,000 for an American tour.

American scientific work in Central America has been stopped by the war. Chamberlain's attack on Germany is commended by his British friends. Richard Reid Dobell, Canadian Cabinet Minister, was killed in England. President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give a grand ball on Shrove Tuesday for a coaling station in San Francisco bay.

Charles M. Schwab denies that he did any sensational gambling at Monte Carlo. The receipts of the French government fell \$36,000,000 below the estimates. Lord Rockwood (Henry John Selwin Ebbelston), is dead, at seventy-six years of age. General Palmer has endowed a large hospital for consumptives at Colorado Springs.

The De Windt overland expedition from Paris for New York, has reached Irkutsk. Representative Sherman, of New York, has introduced another anti-Chinese bill. Miss Helen Gould has started for a tour of the South and West, accompanied by eight young women.

W. F. Whitehouse Jr., of Newport, R. I., will explore remote sections of Abyssinia.

There are few responses to Great Britain's call for volunteers for South African service.

Filipinos have been urged to study English, and not send their children to Spanish schools.

China may retaliate by annulling trade treaties if the exclusion law is made more strict.

Americans are securing rights in European canals, and will operate grain boats by electricity.

Russians at Newchwang are arresting sailors of the American warship there on groundless charges.

A Buffalo, N. Y., family of six was burned to death by fire thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Lillian Nordica, the singer, was hurt in a Georgia railroad collision. The engineer of the train was killed.

The Colombian government has seized a steamer of a South American government, upon its refusal to sell.

A Virginia inventor has patented an electric car which he claims will carry mail at the rate of 400 miles an hour.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate appropriating \$400,000 for a naval experimental plant at Annapolis.

Russia is reported to have violated Korean territory by building telegraph lines across the Looenen river without permission.

Isabella d'Ajuria has brought suit against Russell Sage for \$75,000, as result of speculations she made through Sage in 1887.

Roosevelt is said to have taken all the patronage from the National Committee, and will make the appointments himself.

No hope is expressed for Captain McIntyre and comrades, of the ill-fated ship Bristol. It is believed they sank with the vessel.

Southern States, beginning with Kentucky, are likely to prohibit the performance, within their borders, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Work has been commenced on the new Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel from Long Island City to New Jersey, beneath the East and North rivers.

Joseph Chamberlain, Great Britain's Colonial Secretary, in an address, says that Germany should withdraw her criticism of England's South African policy.

He refuses to retract the statements he has made. The anti-British storm in Germany still wages and now it is denied that Emperor William will visit England to attend the coronation.

King Edward may have a permanent bodyguard of Indian cavalry.

The St. Louis, Memphis & Southern Railroad Co. has been incorporated at St. Louis with a capital of \$12,000,000.

The British have captured a Boer laager with great numbers of cattle, which were guarded solely by women.

Jim Mays, a negro, arrested for attempting to assault a young white girl near Springfield, Ky., was lynched by a mob.

Through the collusion of a customs official, a New York firm is said to have robbed the government of \$880,000 yearly.

Twenty-one survivors of the steamship Deloit, which was wrecked near Port Townsend, were brought into port there.

The National Civic Federation committee has successfully arbitrated a New York strike involving 40,000 garment makers.

The Sacramento board of supervisors passed a resolution calling upon California representatives to oppose reciprocity with Cuba.

Charles B. the Philippine currency has resulted in worse troubles than before, with a further complication of business troubles.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of Paris, who is to speak in Chicago, advocates a closer union between France and the United States.

A demand has been made for the courtmartial of Commander Wainwright, who allowed Sampson the bulk of the prize money. In this way the Schley controversy may be reopened.

# Impure Blood

Make it Pure, Rich, and Healthy.

Impure blood takes the very life right out of one. You just drag around at your work, feeling wretched and discouraged all the time. You are weak, discouraged, and have lost faith in medicine. Try just one thing more, for we are sure we can help you. Mr. C. Mundon-Crescend, of Campbelltown, South Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suffering from a very bad wound that would not heal. I thought it must be on account of my blood, so I tried

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

After taking only two bottles my wound thoroughly healed and I felt better than ever before in my life. Whenever I feel out of sorts, now, I take a few doses and am all right. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for impure blood and general debility."

If your liver is sluggish, you have a coated tongue, constipation, and your food distresses you. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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# The Elgin

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Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches. Cased in

# Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

Fraulein Kathie Brandt, an actress, and grand niece of Richard Wagner, is in New York, critically ill from an operation for appendicitis.



# HAWAII'S AFFAIRS OBSERVED

(Continued from page 1.)

ingly now in their hour of need the House Democrats are likely to tell the Louisiana Democrats to go their own way and hustle for themselves.

However, while, in the judgment of your correspondent, something like a twenty-five per cent reduction in duties will be effected by Congress, there are many obstacles to be overcome and a correct forecast can be made much more accurately a month from now than at present. Some Senators are likely to be pretty stubborn on the issue and if there is no reduction at all during this session, one need not be surprised. Just at present there is a little flurry of excitement, such as often arises unexpectedly in controversy where so much is at stake.

Mr. William Haywood, a very satisfactory talk with the chairman, who asked him to be present at the hearings. Mr. Haywood last evening, said Mr. Haywood last evening, said he intended to have representatives of all the sugar interests present and to have all questions of disagreement fought right out in the committee room and without delay. Each will be expected to hear the statements of the others, and when inaccurate statements are made there will be an opportunity for corrections immediately.

Mr. Haywood has already prepared the outline of such a statement as he will present to the committee, provided it seems desirable for him to say anything at all. He will not hesitate to jump into the fight at any moment, if his help is necessary, and Chairman Payne will give him a full hearing. But if the trend of things is such that it would avail nothing in results for him to participate in the controversies before the committee he will keep silent. There are other battles before Congress which Mr. Haywood has to fight single-handed and, if the Cuban tariffs can be adjusted satisfactorily through the efforts of others, notably the best sugar people, with only the moral support of Hawaiian interests, Mr. Haywood is content that it should be that way. Nevertheless, this is a preliminary stage and one cannot say with much accuracy now what it will be wise to do in two or three weeks.

Mr. Henry T. Oxnard is vigorously prosecuting his work as representative of the best sugar people, but there is some suspicion of him in Congressional circles, and also among the Hawaiian interests, although this is not allowed to come to the front. Mr. Oxnard seems at times more intent on rapping the sugar trust than in protecting the best sugar interests. That is said to be one of the reasons why he has advocated so strenuously a bounty, or rebate to be paid back to the Cuban planters. If he could accomplish that he would be hitting the sugar trust and assuring himself that the trust would not pocket any of the money. The Hawaiian interests, as understood here, care nothing for that. They are not fighting the sugar trust, only endeavoring to save themselves.

## THE CANAL.

The isthmian canal had a stormy time in the House of Representatives, and the Hepburn bill, for the Nicaragua route, passed with only two dissenting votes. The great surprise on all hands was the growth of sentiment in favor of the Panama route. The offer of the Panama canal for \$10,000,000 quite upset all calculations. The contentions have been so sharp between the two routes in the past week that some think there will be no canal law at this session of Congress. Just what the Senate is likely to do no one here now can forecast with intelligence, but your correspondent believes the chances are in favor of a bill of some kind being sent to the President before Congress adjourns. The Panama route will undoubtedly receive very serious consideration in the Senate, especially if greater assurances of the good faith and the feasibility of the \$10,000,000 offer reach here soon. There is a disposition on the part of many business Senators, like Mr. Hanna, to go into the question thoroughly and carefully and select the best route, whichever that may be. Of course the opposition that the transcontinental railroads can command will be a factor in the debate, which will likely be long.

## HAWAIIANS AT WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Judd, wife of the late Chief Justice Judd, of Hawaii, has been visiting at the residence of Judge Hartwell, on Sixteenth street, and has been entertained by many of her old friends here. A luncheon was given in her honor January 19, by Mrs. William Haywood, at 1712 I street.

Delegate Wilcox is improving slightly and, notwithstanding the serious aspects of his case, there are hopes on the part of his friends for his recovery. He began to pick up about January 9, then relapsed, and for the last two days his improvement has been steady. His malady is pronounced by the physicians ulcer of the stomach, and has led to several severe hemorrhages. It was feared by his physicians that if one or two more of these hemorrhages should follow at this stage of his illness it might prove fatal. He is receiving every attention, but the fact is not overlooked that his hold on life at this time is very slim.

His attending physicians are Dr. Harry A. Selhausen and Dr. Ernest Muncaster, both of whom have been visiting him two or three times daily. Dr. Muncaster attended him only in the initial stages of his illness. Their word of him is less hopeful than that given at the house, 1807 H street, by his secretary, Dr. Harry Selhausen, who stated this morning that Mr. Wilcox was about the same, but that he had little hopes for his recovery.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has moved with her entourage from the Ebbitt House, where she has been living for several weeks. It was her purpose from the start to engage a private residence if one could be found. On January 8 she moved to 2114 O street,

a comfortable residence in the fashionable section of the city, not far from Dupont Circle.

Prince David and his bride, according to the dispatches in the newspapers, this morning, are already in the East, and may be in Washington this evening. They were reported from Chicago on the way to Washington to assist the ex-Queen in her claim for the crown lands. It may be, however, that they will first go to New York. Whether Colonel and Mrs. Parker are also of the party is not known here, but Colonel Parker is expected here daily to take up some of the matters that pertain to Hawaii now before Congress.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. Edgar Caypess has been back here from New York for several days, and is a frequent visitor at the Capitol. He has begun his campaign in behalf of an exception to the Chinese exclusion act that will enable the importation of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Caypess is especially interested in a proposed amendment for the benefit of the rice planters. When he was in New York he had numerous photographs made into half-tone pictures which he proposes to distribute among the Senators and members of the House to convince them regarding the status and importance of the rice industry in the Islands.

Your correspondent has written in previous letters his conviction that any amendment to the Chinese exclusion act this winter in favor of Hawaii is utterly impracticable and impossible, from the view that Congressmen are taking of the question. This, however, does not deter Mr. Caypess from starting his campaign of education, and he will follow it for some time. The bills before the foreign affairs committee have not been taken up, but undoubtedly will be before long.

There is one hope, somewhat distant, to be sure, but still worth keeping in mind. After the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law has been fully accomplished and signed by the President, the committee of the question has been settled, an effort may be made to have some clause passed on some Hawaiian measure allowing the Chinese laborers to come into the Islands for a period of years. Much depends upon the course that Congress will take during the next two or three months as to whether this will be attempted. There may be an opening for such an effort later on, and if it comes, the most will be made of it.

## CABLE MAN COMING.

Mr. George G. Ward, vice president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, and also an officer of the Commercial Pacific Company, which proposes to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and so on to Manila, stated here yesterday that he expected to be in San Francisco in a month or six weeks for the purpose of selecting a landing place. After that he will either proceed to Honolulu, or will send a representative to select a suitable landing place there. Mr. Ward was accompanied on his trip here by Mr. W. W. Cook, general counsel of the Commercial Pacific Company. These gentlemen have jurisdiction in the respective branches of Congress of cable legislation. The Senate committee invited Mr. Ward to come here and make a statement about the intentions of the Commercial Pacific Company, following Mr. Cook's statement at the hearing. Mr. Ward sought a hearing before the House committee because of misrepresentations regarding the purposes of the company. A belief has gained some ground around the Capitol that the company is not a bona fide cable company, but is immediately constructing a cable to Honolulu and the Philippines.

"I want to reiterate what I have said many times," remarked Mr. Ward to your correspondent, "that we actually intend to build a cable to Honolulu in November, when we will expect to have it in operation. I am willing to hold up my hand and swear to that. We have never received any answer to our application to the Secretary of State some months ago for permission to land cables in the United States and Hawaii, but we are now pressing the advice of counsel, who assure us that we have all the authority necessary, under the act of October, 1868. Our cable is at the present time being constructed by the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company, of London, at the rate of fifty miles a week. Very soon the manufacture of this cable will be increased to 125 miles a week. It will require 2,412 nautical miles of cable to stretch between San Francisco and Honolulu, according to our calculations. Then, of course, we shall purchase a few extra miles of cable to meet emergencies. We expect, barring accidents, that the cable will be completed in June. The cable steamer Silverton, the largest and best equipped cable steamer in the world, is now at London, awaiting the completion of the cable and, as soon as the work is done, will sail through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco, and from there begin the work. Contracts binding on the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and on the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company, of London, at the rate of fifty miles a week, have been made, and payments of over \$150,000 have already been made by our company for the work."

Mr. Ward reiterated much that has probably already been said in Honolulu about the cable, but the proposed cable, at the rate of fifty miles a week, will be about 50 cents a word between San Francisco and Honolulu at first, and about 35 cents a word after the line has been completed to Manila. The press rate will be something less than that," continued Mr. Ward. "We always look out for the press." Mr. Ward appeared for two successive days before the House committee, his last hearing there being today. He is to be heard by the Senate committee Tuesday. The attitude of the House committee was something of an enigma to him and to other friends of the cable. Representative Sherman, of New York, is heading the movement for a cable built by private enterprise, and Representative Corliss, of Michigan, is heading the movement for a cable built and maintained by the government. Both are members of the

interstate and foreign commerce committee. There is a vast deal of ignorance in the committee as well as in the House, on the subject, and a great many members do not know what they want.

Mr. John Eoord, secretary of the American Asiatic Association, who has been in this vicinity for several weeks on problems affecting trade in the far East, also appeared before the House committee yesterday and today in advocacy of a Pacific cable. He is entirely in accord with the views of Mr. Ward.

Nothing has yet been done with the several Hawaiian land bills introduced at this session of Congress. "I have only just organized my committee on Territories," said Mr. Knox, the chairman, yesterday. "I have not had time, to tell you the truth, to read Delegate Wilcox's bill. The poor fellow is very ill now, and, of course, we can do nothing for a time until he is able to come here in behalf of it. What does the bill provide for?" Mr. Knox asked.

"Division of public lands into four classes, and extension of homestead laws to many portions of this land, etc.," was the reply. "Ah, that will never do for Hawaii," interposed Chairman Knox. "That is a sugar growing country. The homestead laws will never do for the Hawaiian Islands. You can't raise sugar on homesteads. It will do for coffee plantations. No, the homestead laws are not suited for Hawaii. The defects in these laws for our own public lands are glaring enough, and they are much less suited for the Islands in the mid-Pacific, where the industrial conditions are far different than here."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## HER MOTHER LIVES HERE

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—A girl whose mother lives in Honolulu is the victim of one of the most mysterious cases of violence ever known in California. Her name is Flossie White, and she is the thirteen-year-old niece of Policeman William McCloud, of Oakland. Her father is dead, and the McClouds have brought her up. She was found, bound hand and foot, unconscious, and stiff with the cold, at 3 o'clock on the night of January 12, lying against a fence on the north side of Seventh street, near Chestnut street, in Oakland. Her feet and hands were bound together with stockings, and her hands were bound with the strings taken from her shoes. The tight cords cutting deep into the tender wrists of the child. A number of bruises show on her limbs, and she had a cut on her lip.

The child's flight was discovered by E. Keefe. He called E. L. Dimmick, and together they carried the child to a drug store nearby. She was removed from there to the receiving hospital, and restored to consciousness. She explained her condition by saying:

"My aunt, Mrs. McCloud, sent me about 7:30 o'clock tonight to a grocery a block or two away. I had bought some pickles and was returning home, when a tall man, wearing a long black overcoat, and with a black cloth over his face, threw something in my eyes which blinded me. The next thing I remember was when the man threw me into a wagon. He hurt my back. I forgot everything then, and when I woke I found myself in the wagon. The man dragged me out, and began shaking and beating me. I tried to cry, but he stuffed my mouth with a handkerchief. He then tied my hands and feet, and threw me into the vacant lot where I was found. He took my pickles. I had bought them. Then he threw some more of the stuff in my face that made me unconscious, and I did not remember any more."

Mrs. McCloud, the girl's aunt, said that she was very truthful, and often wept when she thought of the girl. The evening. She always carried a handkerchief with her, and Flossie says that the man took this away from her and beat her with it. The aunt cannot imagine why the child was attacked, but hazarded the statement that perhaps some enemy of Policeman McCloud's had hurt her back for revenge.

The police regard the assault as the act of a madman.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

## THANKS AMERICANS.

Empress-Dowager of China Praises Our Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, today handed Secretary Hay the following edict, transmitted to him by Wei Wu Pu at Peking, in a cablegram dated January 11, 1902:

"By order of his imperial majesty, the Empress Dowager, we issue the following edict: "During the disturbances caused by the Boxers last year, the American commanding officers issued strict orders to their troops to use strenuous efforts to protect the buildings within the Forbidden City. This was an act of friendship worthy of imitation, for which we feel extremely gratified and grateful. We therefore instruct Wu Ting Fang to convey our expression of thanks through the Secretary of State to his excellency, the President of the United States. Respect this."

## The Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—M. Edmund Lampro, representing the Panama Canal Company, appeared before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals today in obedience to the summons of that committee to testify concerning the offer of his company to sell its property and franchises to the United States. Mr. Jules Bonville of the French Embassy also was present at the hearing. The meeting was held behind closed doors, representatives of the press being excluded. Considerable doubt was expressed by the committee as to the title. Mr. Bonville said the proposition to sell the canal for \$40,000,000 had been made without the consent of the French government, and admitted that the canal, if built, would finally revert to Colombia.

## A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A strong belief prevailed in financial circles here late today that negotiations for peace had been reopened between the leading Boers and the British government.

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH Little Business at Yesterday's Session.

(From Thursday's daily.)

HERE was very little business transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. In attendance were President Sloggett, E. P. Dole, F. C. Smith, Drs. Cooper and Moore, and Secretary Charlock.

The matter of publicity for the board's proceedings was again discussed. Upon the question of Dr. Cooper as to whether outsiders should be allowed to make copies of contracts for supplies, it appears that this was being done by a local firm, and Dr. Cooper did not believe it policy to allow this to be done.

Mr. Dole, however, stoutly maintained his former position, and was strongly opposed to any secrecy whatever. He thought it was to the interest of the public to be perfectly fair in such matters, but did not believe the privilege should be abused, or the health officials continually annoyed by people who wanted to make copies of documents. The board finally allowed the minutes to stand as read, and there will be no restriction upon the public, if desirous of gaining a more intimate knowledge of the doings of the Board of Health.

The petition of Mrs. Kaleo Millkaa, to be allowed to visit her husband at the settlement was granted, she to remain only while the steamer is in port, and under the usual restrictions.

The report of the medical examiners as to the proficiency of two applicants was received and the issuance of certificates was recommended to the treasurer. The two new Honolulu medics are John H. East, of Rising City, Neb., who is a graduate of Iowa State University, and C. A. Allenburger, of Shelby, Mo., who is a graduate of Rush Medical College at Chicago.

The report of Matulani Hospital, at Wailuku, was read and approved. There were 45 cases under treatment for December, of whom 23 were Europeans, 2 Hawaiians, 1 Chinese, 17 Japanese and 2 others.

For the month (were \$258.50; the balance from November, \$222.35, and the expenses for December were \$400.40. The balance on hand amounts to \$120.45.

The following report of the plumbing inspector was read and approved:

Honolulu, T. T. Jan. 20, 1902.  
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer,  
Board of Health.

Sir—Below please find a statement of the work of my office for the semi-monthly period ending January 15, 1902:

Number of plans filed, 38.  
Number of permits issued, 48.  
Number of inspections made, 124.  
Number of final certificates issued, 23.  
Number of sewer connections made, 26.  
Respectfully submitted,  
E. G. KIEN,  
Inspector of Plumbing and House Sewers.

## STRUCK BY A CAR.

John Jacobsen Jumps in Front of Rapid Transit Car.

(From Thursday's daily.)

John Jacobsen stepped in front of Rapid Transit car 20, on the Kalihi line yesterday afternoon, and was painfully hurt, so much so, in fact, that he was taken to the Queen's Hospital. In the case of Jacobsen it appears to have been a case of not keeping out of the way of the cars.

The story of the accident is told by Manager Ballentine thus: "Our car No. 20 was going towards Kalihi, when the motorman discovered two men walking in the same direction as he was going, clear of the track, but not far enough away from it for absolute safety. The motorman called to them, while ringing the bell all the time. He also slowed down his speed to four miles an hour. The men paid no heed to the warning until the motorman, with the car running very slowly, tried to get past.

"Just as the car was abreast of the men one of them, Jacobsen, jumped, but in the wrong direction. He jumped backwards and towards the car, and his head was struck against one of the grab handles. Jacobsen was thrown down, and it was found that his head had been cut for about an inch, while he received some bruises. He was sent to the hospital."

Upon investigation there it was found there that Jacobsen was not seriously hurt.

## OF INTEREST IN HAWAII.

California Plan for Amendment of Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—At a largely attended meeting today of Pacific Coast Senators and Representatives, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Pacific Coast Senators and Representatives approve the policy and general provisions of the bill which they have requested Representative Kahn to introduce in the Senate; but this shall not affect the privilege of any member to perfect the same by amendment."

The bill thus to be introduced was agreed upon at the meeting. As finally adopted, the insular section reads as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the entry into the American mainland territory of the United States of Chinese laborers coming from any of the insular possessions of the United States shall be absolutely prohibited, and the prohibition shall apply to all Chinese laborers, as well as to such as were in insular possessions at the time or times of acquisition thereof respectively by the United States, or to those who have come there since and those who may come there here-

after, and those who may hereafter be born there."

## FORAKER AND GORMAN.

Both Are Re-elected to the United States Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—The Senate and House met in joint session today and re-elected Joseph B. Foraker to the United States Senate. Senator Foraker had practically no opposition, the division being purely partisan, the democrats supporting Charles H. Baker of Cincinnati. Every republican cast his vote for Senator Foraker. There were no addresses except that of the Senator.

ANNA POLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—Former United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was today re-elected to occupy the place in the Senate which he lost in the general election four years ago and regained in November last. He received every democratic vote in the legislative assembly. Congressman William H. Jackson was the republican nominee. The vote stood: Senate—Gorman, 17; Jackson, 9. House—Gorman, 51; Jackson, 43.

## TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

The population of Canada is officially given as 5,363,566, an increase of 536,425 for the decade.

The Sound steamer Fairhaven struck upon a reef near Utsledy and sank. All passengers saved.

Portia Knight's suit against the Duke of Manchester, has been settled out of court for \$5,000.

Three American steam yachts will accompany Santos Dumont's air ship across the Mediterranean.

Paris medical men report a drug made from South American plants which will cure consumption.

Seattle is to have new railroad terminals and a union station, and the railroads are to pay all bills.

Burglars entered the Seattle, Wash., Grain Elevator Co's office and opened the great safe, but got nothing.

J. P. Withers, president of the American National Bank at Beaumont, Texas, is charged with forgery.

The convention of silver and lead men scheduled to be held in Denver, has been postponed for an indefinite period.

Senator Hale raised a storm in the Senate by his attack on the present militia system, which he declared is valueless.

H. B. M.'s ship Amphion struck a reef while on her way from Panama to Callao, and was rather seriously damaged.

Pushed now bars American paper, a retaliation for the countervailing duty imposed by the United States on Russian sugar.

Both houses of the Mississippi Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution declaring Admiral Schley the rightful hero of the battle of Santiago.

Pickle packers, facing a shortage, are talking of an advance of prices. However it is managed there may be a 200,000-barrel short supply of pickles.

Fire in the Chicago Union Station destroyed over a million dollars' worth of tickets, and will prevent the issuance of annual reports for several weeks.

Dr. Bracken, secretary of the Minnesota Board of Health, would cure and then punish any one having the smallpox, as he believes vaccination an absolute preventive.

Dr. Clayton Parkhill, one of the most prominent surgeons in the west, is dead at Denver, from Bright's disease. He was stricken while an army surgeon in Porto Rico.

To better terminal facilities and render its tunnels safe, the New York Central Railroad has agreed to build two blocks of ground with high buildings, at a cost of several millions.

It is not believed that King Edward will refuse to receive William S. K. Wetmore, secretary to the special conference embassy, simply because Wetmore's mother years ago snubbed him.

The trial of Alturas, Cal., Anychers is creating great excitement, and the sympathizers of the accused men threaten to make trouble. In response to a telegram, Governor Gage was notified that troops were not needed. Hill and Morgan are said to be at work upon a gigantic scheme to unite all the railroads of the United States. President Roosevelt is said to favor government control of railroads. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, has called a special session of the Legislature to consider the matter.

## A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., U. S. A., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## BY AUTHORITY.

THE TREASURER APPROVES OF the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1902:

OAHU.—Alexander D. Thompson.  
Honolulu.—James L. Holt and M. C. Amara.

Ewa and Waiānae.—Frank K. Archer.  
Waiānae.—Edward Hore.

Koolaula.—L. J. Aylett.  
Koolaupeke No. 1.—Henry C. Adams.  
Koolaupeke No. 2.—James Davis.

MAUI.  
Lahaina, Moloiki and Lanai.—G. H. Dunn.

Wailuku.—James N. K. Keola.  
Makawao.—W. O. Aiken.

Hana.—M. H. Reuter.  
HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo.—George H. Williams.  
North and South Hilo.—R. A. Lyman.

Hamakua.—William Horner.  
South Kohala.—Moses Koki.  
North Kohala.—William P. McDougall.

South Kona.—J. Kaelemakule.  
South Kona.—H. John Ahu.  
Kau.—William P. Fennell.

Puna.—Henry J. Lyman.  
KAUAI.

Waima and Niihau.—Walter A. Wright.  
Koloa.—Henry Blake.  
Lihue.—J. B. Hanakiki.

Kawaihau.—J. W. Neal.  
Hanalei.—W. E. Deverill.  
Approved: WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer.  
Honolulu, December 31, 1901.  
2349—Jan. 10, 17, 24.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, February 25, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the leases of the following government lands:

1. All of that portion of the land known as the land of Kaupoko, situated in the district of Hilo, Hawaii, and being all of that portion of said land lying above and mauka of the government road, containing an area of 166 acres.

Term—Five years.  
Upset Rental—\$520.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2. All of those certain tracts of government lands situated in the district of Kau, Hawaii, known as the lands of Kakaia, Pohakuloa, Kaloua and Moanaka, containing an area of 2,964 acres.

Lease to be sold under forest conditions.

Term—Five years.  
Upset Rental—\$1,000.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease to commence from the first of January, 1903.

3. All of that tract of land situated in the district of Koolau, Maui, extending from the eastern boundary of the Ahupuaa of Honomanu, to the western brink of Wailua-iki gulch, and extending from the ocean to the boundary of the land of Haiku, and containing an area of 12,600 acres.

Lease to be sold under forest conditions.

Term—Twenty-one years.

Upset Rental—\$1,000.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

4. All that tract of land situated in the district of Koolau, Maui, extending from the western brink of Wailua-iki gulch to the western brink of gulch between lands of Kapaula and Puakea (or Paakea), said gulch being also named "Wainaka gulch," and extending from the ocean to the boundary of the land of Haiku, and containing an area of 6,600 acres.

Lease to be sold under forest conditions.

Term—Twenty-one years.

Upset Rental—\$4,000 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

On and after February 26, 1902, at the office of Charles Williams, at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases, and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said land act.

The following lots in Kaupahu tract, Hamakua, Hawaii:

Lot.	Area, 19.50	Appraised Value.
No. 42	19.50	\$243.75
" 43	" 20.00	250.00
" 44	" 20.00	250.00
" 45	" 20.00	250.00
" 46	" 20.00	300.00
" 47	" 20.00	200.00
" 48	" 20.00	150.00
" 49	" 19.00	142.50
" 50	" 25.50	190.25
" 51	" 25.50	190.25
" 52	" 22.00	165.00
" 53	" 21.50	161.25
" 54	" 20.00	150.00
" 55	" 20.00	150.00
" 56	" 20.00	200.00
" 57	" 20.00	200.00
" 58	" 20.00	200.00



# PLANS FOR MILITIAMEN

## One Proposed Bill Nationalizing Guard.

All over the United States there is coming up a howl from the officers of the State Militia, having for its aim the improvement of the forces of the States, that there may never again arise the conditions which attended the mustering into service of the volunteers in years past.

All kinds of bills have been proposed having the ultimate point of a great force which will be a unit when called out for service. There have been several of these considered by representatives of various States at the capital, and also by several of the higher officers of the Army office. The following is one of these bills which has been drafted for the purpose of nationalizing the militia, as it is printed in the Army and Navy Journal, one of the leading service papers.

A bill to improve the efficiency of the National Guard of the United States of America:

Section 1.—The National Guard forces of each State shall consist of the number fixed by the respective State Legislatures, apportioned among the different arms as fixed in the establishment act and organized and officered in all respects the same as the United States Army and governed by the U. S. Army Regulations and General Orders.

Sec. 2.—Company commissioned officers shall be elected by the enlisted men of their respective companies. Battalion and regimental field officers shall be elected by the officers and men in the respective battalions and regiments. All commissions shall be given and signed by the governors of the respective States, and no commission shall be for any grade higher than colonel.

Sec. 3.—Every officer within thirty days after his election shall present himself for examination before a board composed of hereinafter set forth, and if he fail to pass he shall be given sixty days more time in which to prepare himself for a second examination, which if he fail to pass shall disqualify him, and another election shall be held; except that if he fail to pass on account of physical defects or disability he shall not again be allowed to try for a commission. After passing the examination he shall be awarded his commission, which shall be for a term of three years, to be extended from time to time upon his personal request, but shall be summarily retired at the age of fifty years.

Sec. 4.—Whenever any State shall adopt a brigade or division formation of the National Guard troops within the State the commissions for brigadier and major generals shall be issued by the President of the United States, and then only to men who are graduates of the U. S. Military Academy or officers of the United States Army on the active or retired list, or to National Guard officers who have had continuous service in the National Guard for not less than fifteen years, and who shall have served in each grade from captain to colonel inclusive, and have passed all examinations required in each grade. The Adjutant General and the Inspector General in each State shall be an officer of the U. S. Army, either on the active or retired list, detailed for said work, and all boards appointed for any purpose whatsoever shall be appointed as provided in the U. S. Army Regulations; the officer in command of the State troops of the respective States serving in the same capacity toward the said State troops as the senior general commanding the U. S. Army serves in the Regular Army, and the Governors of the respective States to be Commanders-in-Chief of their State troops as the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Regular Army, subject to the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of all troops in the United States.

Sec. 5.—The said National Guard forces shall be used in the manner provided by law for the prevention of internal strife within the borders of the respective States and for the suppression of riots and to act as a State police force under control of the Governor. The National Guard troops may be moved from one State to another when ordered out by the President of the United States and used in all respects the same as regular troops when so ordered for the purpose of putting down insurrections and for assisting the civil authorities and in time of war shall be a part of the army preserving the State organizations as regiments, battalions and companies, and serving as required.

Sec. 6.—The United States government shall provide for the equipment and armament of the National Guard in all the States and they shall be armed and equipped in all respects the same as the regular army. Each officer and man while on active duty shall receive the pay and allowances of officers and men in the regular army. Each officer shall do duty for thirty days in each year at a regular military post designated by the commander-in-chief of the army and shall receive his travelling expenses and proper allowances and pay while on said duty. He shall while on duty at said post act in the grade he holds in the National Guard and shall receive such instruction as the commandant of said post is instructed to give him. In addition thereto every National Guard command shall go into camp or garrison two weeks in each year with regular troops and the regular officers shall act as instructors for the National Guard officers, and the latter shall be in command under the instruction of the regular officers. The men of the National Guard and the regular army shall be placed together in companies, battalions and regiments for such instruction.

Sec. 7.—Each National Guard officer shall rank with but after regular army officers of equal rank. National Guard officers of not less than five years' experience as commissioned officers and not more than thirty-five years of age, may be appointed as Second Lieutenants in the regular army by the President.

The trustees of the Carnegie institution have been named.

Captain Carina, a Vienna cavalry officer, has been convicted of selling secrets to France, and has been sentenced to prison for four and a half years.

## M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

### HONOLULU, OAHU.

Rev. M. Jinger	\$5.00
G. Honda	1.00
M. Fujii	1.00
I. Neugoda	1.00
H. Ihama	1.00
H. Inouye	1.00
M. Suzuki	1.00
H. Hatase	1.00
T. Yamane	50
K. Tatsunishi	50
C. Komorizawa	50
K. Abe	50
S. Mizobe	50
J. Okamura	50

\$15.00

Statement of collections made by J. M. Lydgate, Lihue, Kauai, to Jan. 4th, 1902:

H. S. Wilcox	\$50.00
G. N. Wilcox	50.00
S. W. Wilcox	2.50
J. H. Coney	2.00
J. Hardy	5.00
H. D. Wigham	5.00
H. C. Watt	5.00
H. Isenberg	5.00
Mrs. M. S. Rice	5.00
W. H. Rice Jr.	3.50
Emma Kalpu	1.00
Grace Farmer	1.00
F. Weber	3.00
B. Alexander	1.00
John D. Willard	2.00
C. A. Mumford	1.00
C. K. Jordan	1.00
J. L. Hjorth	2.50
C. Christian	2.50
A. Nollenius	1.00
J. Crawford	1.00
Anna Thomas	1.00
J. M. Lydgate	2.50
Mary Kasilili	1.00
R. von Damm	1.00
H. K. Kahale	2.50
H. Bungo	50
E. Lovell	2.00
R. W. T. Parvis	1.00
R. H. W. Broadbent	1.00
E. W. Smith	1.00
A. K. Gandall	2.00
Julia Bomke	1.00
F. Mahu	2.50
Mrs. R. Fountain	1.00

\$165.00

### LIHUE, KAUAI.

W. G. Smith	\$2.50
W. H. Rice	5.00
Miss E. Wobke	1.00
Mrs. Kanehwa	1.00
Mrs. John Halemanu	50
A. D. Hills	1.00

\$11.00

### KOLOA.

D. K. Kapahee	\$1.00
John Bush	1.00
W. E. Smith	1.00
Marion Solon Goodhue	2.50
A. Peller	1.00
Mrs. H. P. Neal	1.00
Chas. Blake	1.00
E. E. Conant	2.00
Margaret Miller	1.00
Ada M. Bush	1.00
H. Wedemeyer	2.00
A. Buchholtz	2.00
McLane	2.00
E. Flohr	1.00
H. Kuhlmann	1.00
L. Conrad	1.00
F. Bush	50
Puall Hoala	50
R. K. Ainalke	1.00
Kini Ainalke	1.00
J. S. Hips	50
J. P. Janasen	1.00

\$25.50

### KAILUA.

John G. Lincoln	\$1.00
D. P. Waahila	1.00
C. Ako	1.00
Ho Sum	1.00
S. Cash Ain	1.00
Samsona	1.00
J. Broad	1.00

\$7.00

### KAILUA.

Jos. H. Koomoa	\$1.00
Mrs. J. N. Koomoa	50
J. K. Kelikoa	50
D. P. Waahila	1.00
W. Kanihaka	1.00
Chas. H. Hall	1.00
Johnny Kaelemakule	1.00
Jas. Ako	1.00
J. Kaelemakule	2.00
W. H. I. Hite	1.00
Hon. J. W. Kalikoa	1.00

\$13.25

### KAILUA, N. KONA.

J. K. Nahale	\$10.00
D. K. Nahale	2.00
Chas. K. Nahale	2.00
Wm. J. K. Nahale	3.00
Jos. K. Nahale Jr.	2.00
Mrs. J. K. Nahale	1.00
Mrs. D. K. Nahale	1.00
Thos. Silva	2.00
John Silva	1.00

\$25.00

### KEALAKEKUA.

Francisco Diniz	\$5.00
Joao Diniz	5.00
Joachim Diniz	2.50
Maxia Gelexia Diniz	2.50
Maxia Diniz	2.00

\$17.50

### NAPOOPOO.

John Gaspar	\$5.00
Mrs. Maria Gaspar	5.00
Joseph Gaspar	5.00
John Gaspar Jr.	1.00
Miss Caroline Gaspar	1.00
Miss Mary Gaspar	1.00
Miss Annie Gaspar	1.00
Miss Joanna Gaspar	1.00
Master Frank Gaspar	1.00
Master Antonio Gaspar	1.00
Miss Phillomena Gaspar	1.00
Master Lui Gaspar	1.00
Miss Helen Gaspar	1.00
Miss Sarah Gaspar	1.00
Mr. Ozawa	1.00
Mr. Tomana	1.00
Mr. Tukiel	1.00
Mr. Kahula	1.00
Mr. Hato	1.00
Mr. Yaita	1.00
Mr. Mallama	1.00
Mr. Nakamura	1.00
Mr. K. Shikada	1.00
Mr. Sakamoto	1.00
Mr. Inoue	1.00
Mr. Tamaoka	1.00
Mr. Ikeda	1.00
Mr. Takamura	1.00
Mr. Nishie	1.00
Mr. Oishi	1.00
Mr. K. Ikeda	1.00
Mr. Hishashima	1.00
Mr. Katsuna	1.00
Mr. Shikada	1.00
Mr. T. Ikeda	1.00
Mr. Hilaro	1.00
Mr. Kaneta	1.00

\$24.70

### JOHN GASPAR, Committeeman.

KAILUA, N. KONA.

George Clark \$5.00

J. A. Maguire 5.00

Ambassador Clayton's daughter married Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister to Mexico.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

## ANOTHER MYSTERY Moanalua Scene of a Deed of Blood.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

ANOTHER of Honolulu's frequent tragedies came to light yesterday when Thomas Taylor, an employee of S. E. Damon, discovered in a field of sorghum at Moanalua, the decomposed body of a white man, close by which lay a 32-calibre revolver, in the chamber of which were found three cartridges and two empty shells.

Taylor was working in the field, which is situated on the mauka side of the road, Ewa of the Star dairy, when his suspicion was excited by a pungent odor, apparently proceeding from some decaying animal matter hidden in the sorghum. He investigated, and came across the body. This was about 10:30 a. m. Taylor told of the matter to a man named Charles Ramos, and asked him to go over to the Star dairy and notify the police by telephone of the finding of the body.

The telephone not being in working order, Ramos informed Mounted Patrolman Gumpfer, who lives in the vicinity of Moanalua, and that officer immediately hastened to town with the news.

A coroner's jury was speedily empaneled, consisting of F. W. Weed, H. M. Ayres, H. A. Gilles, Paul Ehlers, Ben Vickers and J. L. Aholo. About 4 o'clock the jury arrived on the scene and viewed the remains. The spot where the body was found was about 200 yards from the road, and situated between rows of sorghum about three feet high. The man lay on his back with arms outstretched, the fingers of the right hand grasping a few stalks of the plant. Close by the left hand lay a 32-calibre Iver-Johnson revolver, blue finish and considerably rusted. The body was in a horribly decomposed condition, and had probably lain there nearly two weeks, exposed to sun and rain.

The man was, as far as could be ascertained, of middle age, and of medium height and sturdy build. He wore coarse gray pants, gray vest, black coat, black or dark blue tie, soft felt hat, heavy boots and a broad leather belt with a large steel buckle. The top of his head was blown away.

No note or any means of identification could be found on the body of the deceased. In the pockets of his clothes were found a silver watch, minus the minute hand, a box of cartridges, a Chinese laundry ticket, and \$1.55 in cash, including two five dollar gold pieces. Attached to the watch was a piece of cord.

On account of the decomposed state of the body, rendering an autopsy impossible, an inquest was held in the sorghum field, and under the blue sky and amid the swaying stalks, the witnesses told what little they knew of finding of the body.

After the testimony had been taken, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth ordered the body to be buried where it was found, and a man immediately went to work with a shovel and dug a grave, in which the remains were laid away, together with their story, which, perhaps, only the spirit which inhabited the ghastly shell is cognizant of.

The jurors returned to the police station and rendered the following verdict: "That the said John Doe, white man, whose true name is unknown, but identity known, came to his death at Moanalua, in the district of Honolulu, 1st and of Oahu, on or about January 12th 1902, from a self-inflicted gun-shot wound."

Despite every effort on the part of the police the identity of the dead man up to an early hour this morning remained a mystery. Inquiries were made if any of Mr. Damon's employees were missing but such proved not to be the case.

The fact that the man was found on the body is somewhat peculiar, and does away with the theory that poverty prompted the fatal shot. From appearances the body was evidently that of a well-to-do laboring man.

No one has been reported missing during the last two weeks, and it is probable that the dead man was either a fugitive from justice who had hid his checks in the field on the hill, or one of the thousands of transients who visit Honolulu, who for reasons known only to himself, decided to end his wanderings with a bullet in the sorghum patch at Moanalua.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

German steel makers are forming a trust.

Bryan was given a big reception in Boston.

A revolution is said to be imminent in Serbia.

Commodore E. E. Potter died at Belvidere, Ill.

General Francis J. Herron died in New York.

Mr. H. O. Isenberg is in town from the other Islands.

Attorney General Knox is going over the Schley case.

Samuel N. Hoyt, a pioneer of California, is dead.

Turkey may resist the Italian occupation of Tripoli.

Ten men are entombed in a coal mine at Neguazee, Mich.

Desperadoes shot a Tacoma school-house full of holes.

Nicaragua is said to be preparing for war against Colombia.

Rev. F. W. Keator, of Dubuque, Ia., has been consecrated Missionary Bishop of Olympia.

The Supreme Court of Kansas decided the majority contest of Topeka in favor of Parker (D.).

The condition of Sir Edward Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P., following a serious operation, is dangerous.

Miss Julia Foraker, youngest daughter of the Senator, was married to Francis K. Wainwright, at Washington.

The presidents of the Central American States, are to meet at Corinto, Nicaragua, to confer on establishing more cordial relations.

General Vasquez, the former president of Honduras, has been arrested by Nicaraguan authorities, charged with trying to incite a revolution.

## Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length,

of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purport of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and surgery.

### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold through the world, Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

## DONT SHOOT

Unless you have the best of ammunition. Poor cartridges are an aggravation, a loss of time and a damper to sport.

We have just received an immense stock, consisting of

### 40,000 CARTRIDGES

If you are a hunter come and let us sell you the shells. Then, if you don't get the game the fault is yours. These cartridges are fresh and absolutely the best in town.

## E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Ehlers Block, Honolulu.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

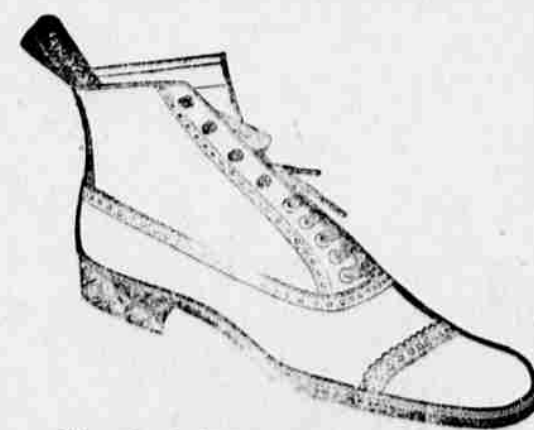
Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

JALIC	JAN. 28	CHINA	JAN. 20
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 8	DOHIC	JAN. 31
HINA	FEB. 14	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
GORIC	MARCH 4	PERU	FEB. 15
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 22	COPTIC	FEB. 25
PERU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
OPTIC	MARCH 20	PEKING	MARCH 12
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28	GALIC	MARCH 22
		HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 20

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.



JAMES A. BANISTER

This name on a pair of shoes means a perfect fitting, stylish shoe, made of the best materials, and of the best workmanship.

The price is high for a poor shoe, but low for a good one. The Banister is a good shoe. Button or lace, in great variety of leathers, from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

## Manufacturers Shoe Store

1057 FORT STREET.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, January 21.  
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies and Pago Pago; 4 a. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Elsie and Koloa, at 7:30 a. m., with 3,800 bags sugar.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Schr. Alice Kimball, from Honolulu and Kailua, with 75 tons scrap iron. Arr. 8:30 a. m.  
S. S. Allen, Johnson, 15 days from San Francisco; 8 a. m.  
Schr. Ellipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kilauea, Kailua, Naeppoo and Hockema, at 2 a. m., with 31 head cattle, 40 cords wood, 200 bags charcoal, 100 bags awa root.  
Schr. Iwalani, Greene, from Elsie, Makaweli and Waima, at 3:55 a. m., with 5,000 bags sugar and 20 packages sundries.  
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco; 5:30 p. m.

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

Str. James Makee, Tulett, from Ahukini, Anahola, Hanalei and Kapa, at 4:40 a. m., with 2,100 bags sugar.  
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Makaweli and Koloa, at 6:10 a. m., with 5,850 bags sugar, 5 packages sundries.  
Str. Hanalei, Green, from Kailua; 9 p. m.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, January 21.  
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kau; 2 p. m.  
Str. Kilauea, Gregory, for Kailua; 5 p. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui; 5 p. m.  
Str. Lehu, Napala, for Molokai; 5 p. m.  
Am. schr. Honolulu, Olsen, for Elsie to load sugar.  
Str. Naeppoo, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kapa, Kailua, Kailua and Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Kailua, for Honolulu; 8 a. m.  
Am. bkt. Amelia, Hansen, for Honolulu; 1 p. m.  
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco; 1 p. m.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Schr. Twilight, Hanalei and Kailua; 5 p. m.  
Str. Wailalea, Pittz, for Elsie; 4 p. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola and Kailua; 5 p. m.  
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Kailua and Kailua; 2 p. m.  
Str. Kailua, Dower, for Mahukona and Hanalei; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Mokihana, for Anahola; 5 p. m.

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Pago Pago and the Colonies; 10 a. m.  
Str. Iwalani, Bruhn, for Elsie, Makaweli, Waima, and mail and passengers only for Koloa; 5 p. m.  
Str. Kailua, Dower, for Mahukona and Hanalei; 5 p. m.  
Str. Lehu, Napala, for Maui and Molokai; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Mokihana, for Kailua; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Twilight, for Hanalei and Kailua; 5 p. m.

## REPORT FOR YEAR.

At the meeting of the trustees of Queen's Hospital yesterday morning, reports of Drs. Wood and Cooper for the quarter ending December 31st, were read and approved.  
The annual report of the Superintendent, J. F. Eckhardt, was also received. It showed the number of patients admitted during the year to have been 75, and the number in the hospital January 1 was 15.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 317, as against 61 in 1897, 511 in 1898, 193 in 1899, 355 in 1900. The number of deaths, 49, in a total of 317 patients, gives a percentage of 8.4 per cent., as against 8 per cent in 1897, 12.33 per cent in 1898, 5.59 per cent in 1899, 9.54 per cent in 1900. Of the 49 deaths, nine occurred in 12 hours, six within 24 hours, and six within 48 hours of admission.

The diseases treated were as follows: Fever (typhoid 25, malarial 40, 73; rheumatism, 32; debility, 13; syphilis, 39; gonorrhea, 15; ulcers, cysts and tumors, 28; disease of the ear and nose, 16; nervous system, 23; circulatory system, 17; absorbent system, 45; respiratory system, 81; digestive system, 50; cutaneous system, 13; urinary and generative system, 63; organs of locomotion, 15; cellular tissues, 11; injuries and accidents, 191; poisonings, 7; total, 317.

## A TYPICAL IRISH "BULL."

An Irish doctor once sent in the following bill to the widow of a deceased patient: "To curing your husband till he died, \$75." That's an Irish bill that's worth taking by the horns. Many a person has begun the use of mineral medicines for slight diseases, to find that the slight disease cured, a more serious one followed. More mineral medicines brought more misery, until the sufferer literally died of being cured. The use of minerals is unnatural. No animal in its natural state, turns to minerals when stricken by sickness, but to the green herb, the healing leaf, the tonic bark, and the medicinal root. The animal man in his natural state does the same. The American Indian is the best and nearest example of this. Living a life of exposure that no civilized being could endure, he is yet hardy of body and supple of limb, keen of eye, fleet of foot, and lives to touch the century mark under ordinary circumstances. Why? He has Nature's secret. He compounds her vegetable remedies into that potent medicine, Sagwa. With it he wards off disease, keeps the blood pure, preserves digestion, and enjoys life till its final moment. Of all vegetable compounds, Sagwa, the product of centuries of experience and experiment, is the most valuable. It eradicates disease by going to the root of the trouble. It makes the stomach sound, regulates the liver, strengthens the weak heart, cleanses the clogged system and enables the kidneys and bowels to perform their proper functions.

## HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kilauea Medicines.

## Natives for Molehan.

Several Hawaiian boys have visited Captain Cowden of the training ship Molehan in response to his offer to take a dozen or so into the service of the United States. Several were examined yesterday and accepted, two being rejected on account of their tender years. The Molehan will remain in port a week or so longer, and it is anticipated that many more applications for enlistment will be received.

Edmund Norrie, who has been critically ill with dropsy, was out riding yesterday.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS  
SHOW A DECID'D  
FALL IN PRICES

(Continued From Page 1.)

all due to jealousy, but no firm is willing to be the first to suggest a compromise by calling a meeting of the Association of Wholesale Grocers in order to renew the agreement which, until December 31, regulated sugar prices. Charles Harris of the firm of Harris Brothers has an interesting version of the present troubles. In an interview he said: "The fight was directed against several new firms, who have made serious inroads into the business of some of the older concerns, and as sugar was a staple article the cut would be more effective in forcing losses. While we are selling sugar at actual cost, much of the stock selling in speculative holdings which were purchased during November at \$4.50 a hundred. With the new sugar arriving freely indications are for a weaker and lower market, and the present time is most opportune for working off this speculative stock. Present supplies of sugar are ample to fill the local refineries territory from the coast to the Missouri, and a decline seems inevitable."

At the offices of the refineries prices show no changes, and the officials are quoting a steady market at the prices on the current lists. The jobbers' rates are \$14.45 for beet and \$14.55 for cane sugar, while the refineries' figures are \$14.70 and \$14.80 respectively.

## THE CUBAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Cuban reciprocity was under consideration today by the Ways and Means Committee, with large representations of Cubans and of the various sugar and tobacco interests in attendance. A delegation from the New York Produce Exchange favorable to reciprocity and several delegates from the best sugar growing sections opposed to reciprocity arrived this morning.

Dean Thomas, ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange, presented the views of that organization. He said that last year \$2,000,000 of American food products went to Cuba, and refused to grant a reduction of duties on the exports of the two great staples of Cuba (sugar and tobacco) would be ruin to the planters, merchants and laboring classes. The result, he maintained, would be a great falling off in our exports.

"This committee urges such reduction in the duties now levied on sugar and tobacco as will avert this impending disaster and thereby safeguard the interests we represent."

Representative McClellan of New York remarked that there was an evident purpose in some quarters of prejudicing the cause of Cuban reciprocity by creating a public impression that the trust was behind it, whereas all the witnesses thus far had shown that the Cuban cause stood on its own merits.

Charles Rabidan and J. P. Armstrong of the Produce Exchange and were examined at length by Chairman Payne and members of the committee.

Louis Place, head of the Cuban delegation, was heard as to the tariff reductions Cuba was likely to make in order to give the United States control of the market. He said the Cuban tariff was very low now, and should be raised 50 to 70 per cent, and after that a differential granted to the United States sufficient to control the trade against other countries. He favored ultimate free trade, both ways, which, he said, was the only solution of Cuba's commercial problem.

NEWS OF LOCAL  
TURF AND TIDE

The thoroughbred stallions which passed through here on the last Peking, en route to Japan, were Imp. Mistral II, Imp. Prospector and Alkoran, by Imp. Duncombe. They were shipped by William G. Layne, the well known horseman.

Molly Connors has developed a leg which is being blistered.

Harmon Edmunds and "Shorty" Donohue, well known on local race tracks, went up to the Coast on the China.

A well known local owner of racehorses is said to have dropped over \$1,500 in a crap game at a Kapalani Park resort last Saturday night. The game was a "350 a crack" affair, and lasted all night.

All but four of the 200 shares of the Hawaiian Yacht Club have been subscribed for. The subscribers are: Twenty shares each, Prince David and Prince Cepid; ten shares each, T. W. Hebron, H. P. Roth, D. L. Conkling, Philip L. Weaver Jr., W. F. Dillingham, E. A. Mott-Smith, A. W. Pearson, L. A. Thurston, Allan Dunn, Albert Waterhouse, Henry Waterhouse, C. L. Craib, Fred Whitney, C. C. Conard; five shares, B. R. Banning; one share each, J. R. Higby, C. W. Macfarlane, T. H. Petrie, O. L. Sorenson, William Lyle, N. A. Chapman, G. T. McGraw, A. M. Brown, L. T. Peck, H. E. Cooper, E. J. Amos.

It is said that the third-class yacht Myrtle will not be a competitor in the race for the Turner trophy next Sunday. Eight other boats are expected to compete.

The following notice is being sent to members of the Honolulu Athletic Club: "You are hereby notified to be at a meeting of the Honolulu Athletic Club, to be held on the 25th day of February, 1902, at the Pettus building, Alakea street, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing a new board of trustees."

The Maile Hima Athletic Club will hold a general meeting at 8 o'clock to-night. Half an hour earlier the board of directors will meet. The principal business will be to discuss the question of raising the initiation fee from \$1 to \$2.50.

The Maile Hima will give a dance on the evening of February 21. The club will soon move into new and commodious quarters on Port street, near the Club Stables.

Last Saturday's Association football game between the Mailes and the Wanderers was the first match of the second series. The Honolulu and Maile meet again on February 15. They will replay their protested game at the end

ROYAL  
Baking PowderMakes the bread  
more healthful.Safeguards the food  
against alum.Alum baking powders are the greatest  
menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

of the league season. Next Saturday the Honolulu and the Hackfeld-Davis combination will play.

Some time in March the Scotch eleven will play a return match with the league for the benefit of the McKinley memorial fund.

The Customs House baseball nine and the team from the training ship Molehan, will play a game at Punahoa next Saturday afternoon. The sailors were out practicing yesterday afternoon, and should put up a good game.

CASES STILL  
TO BE HEARD

(From Thursday's daily.)

The fire commission still has plenty of work ahead of it, when the sixty-day recess comes to a close. At present the claims already adjudicated are being classified and docketed, and for that purpose an office has been opened in the Capitol building. It is located just inside of the old throne room, and there Clerk Riggs can be found busily at work any day.

There are still twenty-six claims to be presented to the court, and upon which testimony is to be received.

Twenty-one of these cases are the claims of insurance companies and the total amounts up to the neighborhood of \$75,000. The hearing of these cases will form an interesting feature of the court's session when it sits again in February. The claims are for the money paid by these companies to the policy holders for their losses in the plague fire. Some of the insurance agencies doing business in Honolulu, in fact the greater number of them, had a provision in their policies exempting the company from payment for loss incurred by reason of any act of the civil authorities. Consequently as the fire was started by the Board of Health, these companies claimed that the policies were voided by the provision above quoted. Those companies, however, whose policies were not safeguarded in that respect were compelled to adjust their losses, and did so finally on the usual basis. The claims filed with the Fire Commission are for the amounts paid upon these policies.

As the proof is largely documentary, the trial of these cases should not occupy a very great length of time, as the only proof to be offered will consist of the receipts of the policy holders, showing that the amount claimed had actually been paid. Altogether, the total claimed by the insurance companies will aggregate \$75,000, and the principal examination of the commission will be to determine whether or not there have already been claims made by the property owners whose buildings were destroyed by the big fire.

Altogether 3200 claims have already been adjudicated and Clerk Riggs is busy classifying these so that they can be readily paid when the funds for the purpose become available. The commissioners have not been working on the claims during the recess, as they are anxious to have the work of filing completed before they begin anew on the large bunch of claims still remaining for their consideration. There are over 2500 claims upon which evidence has already been taken, and which have not been adjudicated by the commissioners. A transcript of this evidence is now being made for the commissioners, and as soon as Chairman Macfarlane returns they will begin work anew on the remaining cases.

Besides the twenty-one insurance company claims there are five or six others still to be considered. All of these are of Hawaiians, which, because of illness or some other reason, could not be presented at the regular sessions of the court. There are several cases also which are to be investigated for evidences of fraud, and the closing days of the court promise the most interesting developments of the entire session. No more claims are being received, nor has there been since September 16th, and none of the claims already adjudicated will be paid until the entire work of the court has been completed, and the basis of settlement for every individual claim determined.

## HAWAIIAN SILVER.

Bill for its Recoinage is Making  
Favorable Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The bill for the recoinage of the silver of Hawaii, introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut, was today favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The vote on the bill was 5 to 3, the democratic members voting in the negative.

The bill provides that all of the silver coins of Hawaii shall be received at par in payment of government dues to Hawaii or to the United States. After being received the coins shall not be again put into circulation, but shall be sent to San Francisco to be recoinced into subsidiary silver. The expense of shipment from Hawaii is borne by the United States, and this is the only expense involved.

## Articles of Incorporation.

The objects of the Hawaii Yacht Club, as set forth in the articles of incorporation recently drawn up, are as follows: The purchase and acquisition in fee, or for a term of years, of lands on or near the coasts of the Hawaiian Islands, and in Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, in particular, for yacht and boathouse purposes, and all sports incidental thereto.

The building, purchase and acquisition absolutely or for a term of years, of yachts, boats and other pleasure craft, floats, wharves and any or all the paraphernalia appertaining to such uses.

The erection and maintenance of a club house or houses, boathouses, the maintenance and furnishing of the same, together with the grounds appurtenant thereto, and necessary or convenient for the enjoyment of said members—and the providing and maintenance of all structures and fixtures for said buildings, suitable for the comfort or pleasure of the members of this corporation.

To foster and encourage yachting. To advance, promote and improve the mechanic arts and sciences as employed in the drafting of plans for boats and yachts and to promote and increase the efficiency of its members and others in the art of navigation, and the handling and sailing of boats, yachts and other vessels.

## Koa Wood for Coast.

The barkentine S. N. Castle is loading a cargo of about seven tons of koa wood for the coast. The wood is to be made into furniture, calashes and other articles. This is the first time that such a quantity of koa has gone out of the islands, and it looks as if the eyes of the coast furniture manufacturers were being opened as to the beauty and value of the home-grown lumber. The logs of koa will take up the greater part of the Castle's deck room, and will be lashed to the deck. They will be delivered at San Francisco. The wood was recently brought from Hawaii on the Nihau. It is said that the orders have been given for further shipments of koa.

## Roosevelt Favors Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President gave labor leaders a hearing on Chinese exclusion today. It is learned that the President set his visitors right on several points connected with exclusion. If they rightly construe his attitude they will not go too far in attempting innovations in exclusion matters. The President will not endorse any attempt to couple Japanese with Chinese exclusion, nor will he, it is believed, give any comfort to the Exclusion Commission in its amendment looking toward the extension of the exclusion laws to the Philippines.

## Affairs of the Republican.

A strenuous effort is being made by Judge Humphreys to work off his burdensome stock on some men who, not knowing what it will cost to run a paper when the cable comes, think they may be able to keep the Republican alive. Negotiations were in progress yesterday with some prospects of success. The deficit of the paper is now so great that the sheet must either be sold, or abandoned, and the dull advertising season is near at hand. Humphreys will consider himself lucky if he can get any one to pay him for the pleasure of carrying his load.

## Kona Stockholders to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company today for the purpose of ratifying some of the arrangements made for the sale of the bonds of the company, which will yield to the plantation the money needed to procure its development. This was decided upon by a stockholders' meeting yesterday, at which reports indicating a speedy settlement of the bond negotiations were received.

## Japs for Maui.

The steamer Hanalei made a special trip to Honolulu yesterday afternoon with 12 Japanese laborers who had just been released from quarantine. The Nihau had arranged to take the party, but such a number needed transportation that the Hanalei, which is a larger boat, got the job. In the absence of the regular captain of the Hanalei, who is on the Naeppoo, Captain Green of the Iwalani, took command of the Hanalei for the trip. The laborers were transferred from the quarantine station to the vessel, in boats.

The \$10,000 silver service made from coins taken from the Colon is ready for presentation to Admiral Schley.

A bill has been introduced in New York appropriating \$50,000 for a State exhibit at the Louisiana Exposition.

Chicago may be cut out of the overland mail route in order to save several hours.

## A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes. Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over.

Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out. Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired.

They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action.

The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow. Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it. Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.  
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.  
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.  
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.  
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silvermounting, 25 cents each.  
Spot Darning Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.  
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.  
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.  
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.  
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.  
Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.  
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.  
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.  
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.  
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.  
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.  
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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